

CLASS WARFARE IN THE BRITISH ELECTIONS

—Page 18

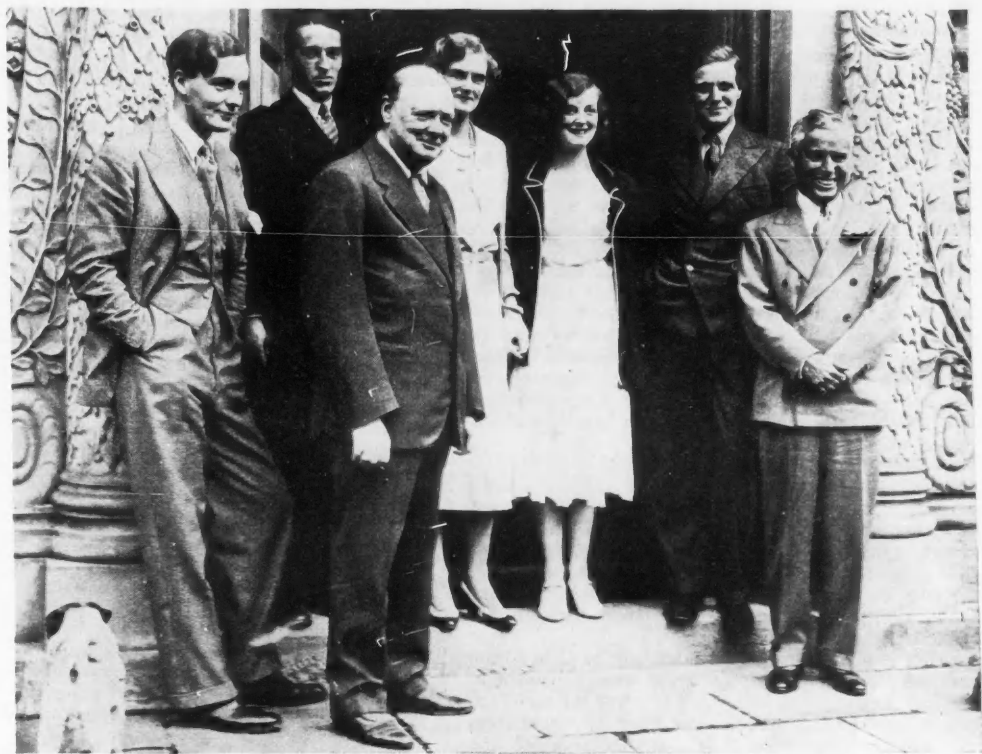
What's Wrong With the World?—Page 37

Autumn Literary Supplement



WHERE GIGANTIC RADIO CITY WILL RISE

With the wrecking crews having accomplished their end, the property extending from 48th to 51st Streets between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, in New York, presents this picture as the excavation work for the new Radio City gets under way. The estimated cost is \$250,000,000.



MR. CHURCHILL HAS A VISITOR

Charles Chaplin with Mr. Winston Churchill at Chartwell Manor, Westerham, Kent, (Sept. 19th), when the film comedian paid a visit to Mr. Churchill in fulfilment of an old engagement. Behind Mr. Chaplin are Randolph and Diana Churchill.

CANADIAN bank returns for August reveal a paradoxical situation with regard to savings deposits. Despite unemployment and diminished earnings in all branches of activity, savings bank deposits increased in that month by no less than \$10,000,000 and the banks are today holding approximately two billions of savings in trust for their customers. This means on an estimated population of ten million people, an average of \$200 for every man, woman and child in Canada. Unfortunately this wealth is not so widely distributed. But it is clear a great many thrifty people are hoarding on a scale unprecedented in the history of this country.

Savings Accounts Increase

Admittedly this is a better situation than that of two or three years ago when countless people were carrying stocks on margin under the impression that they were making investments for the future. But unquestionably thrift is being carried to an extreme by those in the way of getting money, an extreme which is a contributory cause of the present trade stagnation. The splendid showing of savings is graphic proof that this is a sound and prosperous nation, even under world depression, but Canada needs something more than that, if earnings are not to be further depleted.

We are not suggesting that people should take their money out of savings banks and speculate in stocks. But there is a way whereby persons with means can help the situation. No doubt a large number of the depositors have been neglecting necessary repairs and replacements in their homes and domestic equipment. The majority of them know of certain odd jobs that should be done on their own premises, of articles that should be bought for the home and the comfort of their families. There are many expenditures they could make which would not embarrass them and which would be investment rather than waste. If these thrifty souls could be induced to adopt a policy of that kind, the present situation could be altered for the better in one month.

WHILE the Canadian dollar remains at a discount in the United States, every American who visits this country points out that conditions are better here than in most States of the union, measures to meet a winter of inevitable distress far in advance of anything that has been attempted in the United States. Though federal, provincial and municipal authorities are getting more kicks than compliments from commentators in editorial sanctums, recognition of the manner in which thousands of Canadians from the Prime Minister down to the Mayors of the smallest municipalities,—not to mention a great army of voluntary workers in relief organizations,—have been putting their shoulders to the wheel, should some day be accorded grateful recognition. There has never been a time when Canada had a better right to take pride in the spirit of its people, and the zeal of their leaders, great and small.

We have heard much of distress in Southern Saskatchewan, which is a relatively small part of the Western wheat producing area. Yet to-day it is a tonic to talk to the more intelligent type of Westerner. "Are we down-hearted? No" seems to be the slogan. A Westerner said, not long since, that you encounter more pessimism in the comfortable smoking lounges

of Montreal and Toronto clubs than you can find on the streets of any prairie town. What a good many Canadians need is to forget the stock exchanges for a while. Stock exchanges are usually arenas of folly, rather than of good judgment.

PEOPLE are perhaps tired of hearing of the illimitable resources of Canada, but it is just as well to remember that they exist, and that Canada is a producer on a large scale of one commodity in general demand just now,—gold. The other day a large number of jackasses started a stock market panic in gold stocks, on the assumption that after present readjustments are completed gold will have lost its usefulness. This, in plain ignorance of the fact that the British Government abandoned the gold standard not to depreciate gold but in order to protect the Bank of England's remaining stores of gold and ultimately add to them sufficiently to meet fiscal needs.

The idea that gold will ever cease to be a useful factor in international trade is preposterous. The present monetary crisis is due to the fact that through maldistribution its natural functions have been paralysed. For an illustration of what gold mines mean to a country we have only to look to another part of the Empire, South Africa, which despite diminished markets for most of the other commodities she produces, has actually increased her favorable trade balance and financial stability, through exports of gold. There is another interesting general lesson to be derived from the South African situation. South Africa is in a prosperous condition, through exporting gold, after retaining sufficient for her own national needs,—keeping it moving, so to speak,—instead of hoarding it.

BECAUSE the eyes of the whole world are focussed on Great Britain just now, demonstrations by unemployed in her cities are attracting a good deal of attention. But it must strike anyone who gives

Labor Riots in British Cities

thought to the situation, that in the motherland disturbances of this kind are handled with fewer casualties than in America. Even in Canada a small miners' riot at Estevan, Saskatchewan, caused more bloodshed than is reported of all the disturbances in London, Glasgow and Salford put together. The writer of this editorial in March of 1930 witnessed a "Red" demonstration (so-called) in Union Square, New York, when leaders tried to organize a march on the City Hall in defiance of police orders. The ensuing casualties, though devoid of fatalities, far outnumbered the total of those in Britain last week. Hardly a week passes in which the newspapers do not record clashes with unemployed in some State of the neighboring republic in which actual loss of life occurs. In British cities the crowds gather, make beastly noises dear to the heart of democracy, sing "The Red Flag", and throw a few brick bats. But when the police decide to arrest the ring-leaders and clear out the camp followers, the task is performed with celerity.

THE FRONT PAGE

In the press reports of these British demonstrations, one singular circumstance is noticeable. The mobs do not shout "We Want Work!" Far be it from so! The cry is for an increased dole. It would perhaps do some of those who sing the "Red Flag", good, to have an experience of Soviet "Five-Year Plan", under which Russians are forced to work long hours daily for a stipend far less than the dole, and live on rations that the British worker would reject with scorn.

Those who read the profoundly interesting series of articles on modern Russia by "Tom O'Lincoln", which appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT in the early summer, may have noted that there were very good reasons why Russian dictators should adopt some plan which would force the "proletariat" to go to work. During the first years of the Bolshevik regime when Workers' Councils were in control of the situation, the habit of working almost disappeared. Factories became for the most part forums of interminable discussion. When Russia had reached a stage of industrial paralysis and was actually buying flour from Canada, the Soviet rulers realized that something had to be done about it. The Russian masses were ordered to "cut out the cackle" and get busy on pain of death by starvation if not sooner. The primary task which lies before the British government is that of getting the working classes back to work,—by sane fiscal policies, not at the point of rifles, as happened in Russia.

THE Halifax Herald has lately pointed out some extraordinary figures relating to crop movement in Canada during the calendar year of 1930. These figures show in bushels and percentages the movement by different routes and tell an astonishing story: St. Lawrence ports, 42,184,387 bushels—23.5 per cent.; Canadian Atlantic, 5,153,553 bushels—2.9 per cent.; U.S. Atlantic, 67,747,685 bushels—37.7 per cent.; Pacific (B.C.), 64,525,681 bushels—35.9 per cent.

Maritime Ports Side-tracked

It is further revealed that through New York alone 54,823,830 bushels, 30.5 per cent. of the total, was shipped, four per cent. more than the total shipped through St. Lawrence and Maritime Province ports combined. The port of Halifax, it is stated, got the ridiculously low total of 224,229 bushels, of which only 5,200 was Canadian wheat.

It is plain that British Columbia ports had a very fortunate year. This is a fluctuating condition due to the fact that when business is down on the Atlantic the great shipping companies move their vessels to the Pacific to pick up cargoes.

The root of the situation in the East lies in the desire of ocean liners to pick up wheat for ballast and carry it at very low cost. This explains the heavy diversion of Canadian grain to U.S. ports, especially New York. But if liners were forced to obtain wheat as ballast at Halifax and St. John they would go after it, because there is nothing equally profitable to take its place. As the Herald points out, Canada early in this century spent \$350,000,000 on the Transcontinental Railroad with the avowed purpose of providing an all Canada route for Canadian grain. This purpose

has entirely been lost sight of. Canada has also spent vast sums in creating superb harbors at Halifax and St. John, but these are to-day side-tracked and neglected as ports of exit for the country's greatest product. The Dominion Government is contemplating an investigation by Royal Commission of the whole question of freight transit in this country, and the grievance of the Maritime ports should at once receive detailed and sympathetic attention.

THOUGH the clash of the provincial general election battle in Quebec is over, the scars and wounds that the contest has left behind it are very far from being healed. Nor are the rival combatants in the mood to "kiss and be friends". The provincial Conservatives, so far, at any rate, as they are represented by the defeated candidates at the general election, recently held a caucus which, it is reported, resolved on contesting all the seventy-nine seats that the Liberals have secured, which, it is said, decided to contest twenty-two of them, at any rate, by way of a start. The Liberals cannot go in for contestations on the same scale, for the simple reason that the Conservatives only secured eleven seats at the battle of the ballots on the 24th August. However, it is announced that they will protest ten of these, General Smart, who was elected for Westmount being, in fact, the only M.L.A. on the Conservative side who will retain his seat without contestation.

The caucus of defeated candidates—there may be some significance in the fact that only one of the elected Conservative members attended the proceedings—passed a resolution of confidence in Mr. Camilien Houde, as leader of the Opposition. But that gentleman's position is rather an anomalous one, seeing that he himself has no longer a seat in the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Maurice Duplessis, M.L.A. for Three Rivers, will lead the Conservatives in the Assembly, when the Legislature opens on the 4th November. But the expectation is that, shortly after the commencement of the session, the party will hold a convention for the purpose of arriving at a definite decision on the question of leadership.

WHATEVER discount Wall St. may assess on the Canadian dollar, a large number of United States organizations have come to the conclusion that the Canadian dollar at par looks good to them. Elsewhere

Our Dollar Looks Good to Them

in this issue we carry an announcement by the United Hotels Company, operating in 19 American cities as well as 3 Canadian cities, that its hotels will until further notice accept Canadian currency at par, for actual hotel accommodation. No doubt other hotel chains and other U.S. commercial enterprises will soon adopt a similar policy. It is recognized that Canadian transient business is of immense value in many U.S. cities, especially New York.

As the exchange value of the Canadian dollar is likely to appreciate in the near future, corporations which do not live from hand to mouth will not lose anything by this attitude. After the Great War, when the Canadian dollar was at a heavy discount in the United States, many New York hotels adopted the policy of accepting it at par, and never had occasion to regret their decision.

CLASS WARFARE IN BRITISH ELECTIONS

Impending Campaign Will Probably be Most Violent in Country's History—Counsels of Moderation Disregarded by Many Labor Leaders—Doctrine That Manual Workers Should Not Share in Nation's Sacrifice

By A. R. RANDALL-JONES

ONE need be no alarmist to realize that there is much going on just now, in the social and political sphere, in Great Britain to cause deep and grave apprehension in the minds of all who have been wont to look with pride on the Mother Country as the ancient and honored home of Liberty and Law. Riots of the most serious kind in Glasgow, and of a scarcely less heinous sort in some of the large cities of England; looting of stores; brazen defiance of the law and its officers; menaces of bloodshed hurled by extremist members of Parliament; a movement not far removed from mutiny among certain ships of the Royal Navy;—such are some of the overt signs of a depth and intensity of bitterness—mainly a class bitterness—for which one may search the "rough island story" of Great Britain in vain for a parallel.

The general election that now looks to be imminent threatens to be most violent in the country's history. Previous elections in plenty have been characterized by extreme violence of vituperation, on the part of contending political parties, and not a few of them by instances of physical violence on a rather formidable scale. But indications today are that the National Government, in its forthcoming appeal to the country, will have to contend against a campaign of organized intimidation and lawlessness of a quite unprecedented kind. Even before the election has been called, it is obvious that the predatory elements in the nation, the communistic elements, the revolutionary elements, and a large section of the youthfully irresponsible elements, are banding themselves together to oppose some of the Government's measures for national economy—and, in particular, the decrease in the "dole"—in a spirit that hitherto has been almost wholly alien to British political life.

These elements are looking—there is no blinking the fact—to the Labor party, as their standard-bearer, in the campaign on which they have started. It is, too, no less significant than deplorable that their resort to ruffianly intimidation cannot but help to put that party in a very equivocal position, as regards its compatibility with the constitutional and representative institutions under which Great Britain has ruled, and been ruled, so long.

This is not to imply that many of the Labor leaders, like Mr. Henderson, or Mr. Clynes, for example, are not as patriotically disposed to work through constitutional machinery, and as patriotically averse from any substitution thereof of the methods of the physical force school, as any of their former colleagues now in the National Government, or, indeed, as any leaders of any party. In fact, it is logical that they should be. For they belong to the central Trade Union group of the Labor party, and this group is a great stickler for constitutional methods in its own organization. But recent events have conspired to throw them more into the arms of the Labor left—and of what the left wing of the party is capable, even with no general election in the offing, the "direct action" general strike of five years ago, with its dire menace to the whole of the national life, affords unforgettable testimony. In a word, the centre of gravity of their party has shifted.

It has shifted, too, ironically enough, just at the moment when it seemed as though the influence of the left wing was definitely on the wane. The Labor party has been twice in office during the last seven years, though in neither instance, it is true, with a homogeneous Parliamentary majority at its back. Opinions have, no doubt, differed on the merits of its performances in the business of government. But they certainly exercised a reassuring influence on the mind of the country. It had been shown that Labor in office did not mean social upheaval, still less red revolution. The rank-and-file of the party, always excepting the extreme left wingers who, like the Bourbons, can neither learn nor forget, were coming to realize that success for the policies they have at heart, the only kind of success that can satisfy or endure, is not to be attained by the road of "direct action". More and more they were coming to rely on the field of constitutional government, to believe that it was more practicable to govern the country than to subvert it.

MOREOVER, the wiser heads of the party were obviously arriving at the conclusion that, if Labor was to secure a Parliamentary majority, it would have to augment its forces by recruitment from outside, and that, in order to achieve this end, it would be necessary for it to do what other parties have had to do before attaining power, namely, to compromise. Hence a certain change was coming to manifest itself in Labor theory and Labor practice alike. For example, the doctrine of nationalization of the means of production and distribution underwent substantial

modification. In the propounding of policy, it became the custom to employ more elastic terms and, almost sedulously, to leave the details to be filled in when the hour of opportunity should strike.

But now all these counsels of sweet moderation have gone by the board—temporarily, at any rate. No person of ordinary intelligence can doubt that the majority of the late Labor cabinet were agreed with Messrs. MacDonald, Snowden and Thomas on the necessity for the cut in the "dole". But when the Trade Unions which, in the industrial districts of England and Scotland, wield something of the authority of dictatorship, and possess the coherence of a religious organization, came out flat-footed against anything of the kind, all but the most resolute spirits obeyed the cracking of the Trade Unions' whip.

The Trade Union group is normally looked on as the sanest and most responsible section of the Labor party. It is certainly the most influential in its hold over the masses of the workers. For the members of Trade Unions in Great Britain number about 8,000,000, and these constitute the backbone and the voting strength of Labor in the country. But the Trade Union element is not the clarifying and restraining influence in the Labor party that it was a short while back. Thirty years, and less, ago, the Trade Union vote in the constituencies was practically indistinguishable from the Liberal vote—indeed, Mr. Henderson himself made his political debut as election agent for Sir Joseph Pease, a wealthy Liberal Quaker. But the part played by the Trade Unions in the railway strike of 1919, and in the general strike of seven years later, showed beyond dispute that they can go, on occasion, to lengths as extreme as the heart of any Clydesider could desire.

At the same time, it has been clearly demonstrated that, so long as the Labor party is mainly dependent for its electoral support on the Trade Union vote, it is not going to get an independent majority in the House of Commons. For that vote, though huge, is not huge enough for that. Thus the country is aware that, while the excellence of the Trade Unions' organization, and the audacity of their self-assertion, has enabled the Labor party to exhibit a truculent front that has sought to convey an exaggerated

idea of its real voting strength, Labor's power, when put to a decisive electoral test, must fall short of anything approaching the absolute kind. It is probable that realization, in their own inner consciousness, that accounts for the bitter and headstrong courses that the more unwise among the Trade Union leaders are adopting today.

As things are, the strength of Labor is very far from partaking of the absolute character that is often imputed to it. Of course, the ability of Labor, acting through the Trade Unions, to interrupt, and disrupt, the course of the national life and to work damage of various and serious kinds to the country's prosperity, is as indisputable as its ability to lose money for employers and workers alike. The loss in money, by the way, involved in the general strike of five years ago, short as was its duration, amounted to no less a sum than \$300,000,000—and this loss was incurred at a time when the burden of taxation was appalling and when all British industries, even the strongest, were in a state of dire distress. But it is doubtful whether Labor, acting through (or at the behest of) the Trade Unions has ever taken a line more indefensible in itself, and more inimical to the national interests, than it has done within the last few weeks in its root-and-branch antagonism to the diminution in the "dole".

THE attitude that Labor has adopted, and the doctrine it now proclaims, is that manual workers are not to be called on to share, in the very crisis of their country's financial fortunes, in the sacrifices that are asked of all other classes in the community. In other words, it claims preferential treatment of the most pronounced and arbitrary kind for one class in the community—its own class. It says little for the vision or the patriotism of the new democracy that it should, unabashed, put forward so preposterous and arrogant a claim. As to the half-baked substitutes that the Labor party proposes for the economy program of the National Government, these might well have been conceived in the fevered brain of Mr. Maxton, the pinchbeck Jacobin, or Mr. Wheatley, the expounder of the genial evangel that in future all but the manual worker must suffer.

As for the proposed nationalism policies, it is more than doubtful whether the country will ever turn to nationalism, whether of the banking system or of other large undertakings of the kind. Indeed, the Labor leaders, in preaching their doctrine are finding themselves confronted by the difficulty that they are unable to point to any country where it has justified itself. It has been attempted in many countries. But it has always been found wanting and sometimes it has had to be given up for a bad job.

The most sinister feature of the whole situation is that the course on which the official Labor party has embarked makes for something immensely much more like class warfare than anything of which Great Britain has had any previous experience. It is not really so much a case of the "Have Nots" as against the "Haves", though the attempt is being made to put that complexion on the struggle as it is a case of the industrial wage earners, principally in cities, against the rest of the community. To such an electoral struggle, there can be, for arithmetical reasons, but one outcome, in the ordinary course of things. Those who have planned the campaign cannot but be aware of this. Hence the resort to violence, intimidation and lawlessness on so serious a scale. Such a resort must be deeply repugnant to Mr. Henderson and his more responsible associates. But the left wingers are in command, resolved that, if they cannot (as well they know they cannot) win by fair means, they will win by foul. It is Labor members of Parliament who are not merely condoning, but are inciting to, riots, and who, some of them if they could have their way, would gladly see riots succeeded by revolution. "Coming events cast their shadows before". It is neither untrue nor unjust to say that not only the communists in Great Britain who are, I understand, barred from membership in the Labor party, but also the near-communists, who are numerous in its ranks, are anticipating, with eagerness, a bitter, physical force fight, be the same prolonged or brief, between the classes which will, they hope, end in the transference to the many, that is to say, mainly the manual workers, of the means of production and the land and wealth of the country.

It is this that gives such a grave aspect to the approaching election, whether it come in two or three weeks or later. For the first time, members of Parliament are seeking to invoke the grossest civil disorder, and as to the sinister nature of the designs impelling some of them, at any rate, to the course they are pursuing there can be little question. In the nature of things, a general election is always, in greater or less degree, a time of civil commotion. But while fierce and prolonged rioting preceded the passage of the Reform bill in 1832, and while the attempt of the Chartists, six years later, to over-awe Parliament, was accompanied by riots in some of the larger cities, yet methods of violence received no countenance from legislators, except an occasional half-wit among them. When the long conflict between Disraeli and Gladstone was at its fiercest, when, later, the Home Rule controversy of the 'eighties and 'nineties stirred party feeling to its depths, legislators on neither side gave their sanction to methods of intimidation.

Today, however, "there are things which have been shaken", and it is doubtful whether the present generation in Great Britain has the immemorial British reverence for law and order as strongly developed as was once the case. This reverence got a rude jolt when, in 1902, a section of the Liberal party gave its benediction to the "passive resistance" movement directed against the payment of rates under the Balfour Education Act. It got a ruder when Sir Edward Carson's organized resistance to Home Rule, in 1913 and 1914, brought the country to the verge of civil war. For many years now some of the left wing Labor members have proclaimed their intention *urbi et orbi* of fostering revolution whenever the moment might look propitious. In such wise have the fathers eaten sour grapes and thus are the children's teeth set on edge.

Paying reparations has been a great strain on Germany. At times she almost failed to borrow enough money.—*Atlantic City Press*.

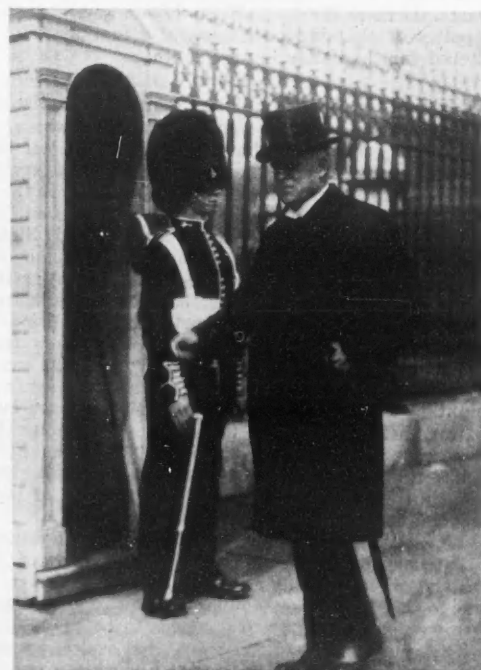
"One never sees," writes a feminine columnist, "the old-fashioned grandma who used to hook rugs." Well, maybe her term isn't up yet.—*Boston Herald*.

Picture of Mahatma Gandhi in his bright college days shows him in a hard-boiled shirt and gates-ajar collar. And, somehow, it helps to explain his present clothing trend.—*Arkansas Gazette*.



MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

First row, left to right: Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister and Sir Austen Chamberlain; Lord Reading, Minister for Foreign Affairs. Second row, left to right: Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India; group, left to right: Sir Donald Maclean, Sir A. Sinclair, Sir Herbert Samuel, Lord Reading; Lord Sankey.



LIFE AND WORK OF FARADAY

Genius Whose Discoveries Were to Transform the World—Electrical Pioneer
Was a Member of Strange Religious Sect

By SIR ALFRED YARROW

TO A young, progressive nation like the Dominion of Canada the life and work of Professor Michael Faraday must seem like delving into ancient history, for Faraday was born one hundred and forty years ago on September 22nd. But few men have lived to change the entire life of the world as Faraday changed it by his discovery of the true relationship between magnetism and electricity, and it is for that reason, one hundred years after his greatest of all discoveries the world of science, electricity, and chemistry is paying homage to his memory in a Centenary Celebration in London.

The simple romance of the life of Michael Faraday must make a sincere appeal to all Canadians, who live and do honour to self-made men, in a land where men have come from very humble birth to build such a great and progressive nation. Faraday might truthfully be called the world's greatest experimental philosopher, as well as a scientist, yet his parents were exceptionally poor folk working hard and living hard, as may be imagined from the lot of the family of a journeyman blacksmith.

The early part of Faraday's boyhood was spent in the back streets of London, not far from where now stands the super-store of Gordon Selfridge, as his parents lived in two small rooms over a coach-house in Jacob's Well Mews, Charles Street, the back of Oxford Street. Little is actually known of his early years, except that he seems to have had no chance of getting any real education except the elementary groundwork of reading writing and simple arithmetic.

Michael was thirteen years old when he commenced work as an errand boy to a bookseller and newsagent. In those days there was no newspaper as we know it today, but a news sheet which young Faraday had to carry around to subscribers, waiting whilst they read its contents before he could take it on to another. This work he did faithfully for a year, and so pleased was his employer with his zeal and diligence that he allowed him to become an apprentice to the bookbinder who worked on the premises. Curiously enough this humble apprenticeship proved to be the turning point of his life, for in binding various books he had the opportunity of reading some of the more interesting volumes. He tells us that three such books opened his mind to visions of great knowledge—Marcel's "Conversations in Chemistry," "On the Mind" by Watts, and an article on "Electricity" in an encyclopedia he was binding. This latter article, remembered in after years, was one of the foundations of his future fame and incidentally of his great and unique service to mankind.

It takes very little imagination to picture this highly ambitious youth surrounded by every obstacle to intellectual advancement deliberately turning every obstacle into an opportunity, however small, for expanding his knowledge. The sheer force of an abundant character eventually triumphed and set him on the first step towards international fame.

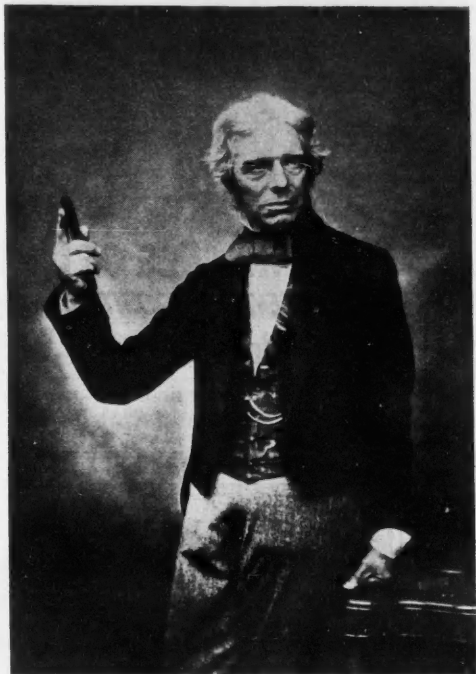
At the age of twenty-one Faraday was exceptionally fortunate in being able to attend a series of lectures on Chemistry given by Sir Humphrey Davy, and so pleased was the great scientist with the young man's progress and copious notes on his lectures that he obtained for him a position as one of his assistants at the Royal Institution for 25/- a week. This kindly act on the part of Davy opened up a scientific career for Michael Faraday.

After working with Sir Humphrey Davy for a year another opportunity came his way. The famous scientist had been invited to tour Europe lecturing and demonstrating and asked Faraday to accompany him as his assistant and secretary. Faraday lived in dreams. He tells how they left London by stage coach and journeyed down to Plymouth to take voyage in a sailing vessel for France, and of how a new world opened up before his quick appreciative eyes. His religious sense, profound even in his youth, dwelt on the miracle of Stonehenge and the faith of the ancient Druids, as the Stage Coach rumbled across the Wiltshire downs.

In Paris, Rome, Florence and Geneva, he met many experiences which broadened his scientific outlook and came into personal contact with the most notable Continental scientists and chemists. Fully matured in mind and manhood he arrived back in

England in 1815 and then commenced his life work of research at the Royal Institution with Sir Humphrey Davy, and continued his experiments till 1829 when the famous scientist passed away, and he was created director of the laboratories in his place. Already Faraday had discovered how to liquefy gasses, and the making of Benzine which was in years afterwards to be the foundation in the modern dye industry.

It was not till August 29th 1831, however, that Faraday made his discoveries in the almost unknown and capricious realms of electricity, and which eventually changed the life and working expression of the whole world, employing millions of its citizens in every country and incidentally, and this is



PROF. MICHAEL FARADAY

The great pioneer of electrical invention whose centenary occurred this year.

—By courtesy Royal Institution, London.

most important, it revolutionised the thought of the world to such an extent that today through the service of electricity all lands in the world have become intimate neighbors by the aid of wireless. Faraday pre-supposed for all his future experiments a force in space, now commonly known as ether, and which modern scientists have so widely used in all forms of wireless telegraphy.

Furthermore, being a deeply religious man, he was intensely interested in the fundamental unity of Nature's powers, and believed that all these powers worked in co-operative independence—the philosopher's mind linked up the scientific which was its full expression. He was not afraid to exercise his faith in public and used to preach in a small Chapel in Barnsbury, North London. Here a crowded congregation used to listen to his discourses and although I was only a small lad, I used to attend the Chapel to hear the great man, and in order to make myself known to him I used to waylay him in a back street near the Chapel so that I could raise my hat wishing him the time of the day.

Faraday never used to pass us boys without a friendly word and this we appreciated greatly, being young students of science and physics at the local College.

FARADAY belonged to a little-known body of religionists known as the Sandemanians or Glassites who were akin to the modern Quakers, and who had churches in America where the founder of the movement died at Danbury in Connecticut. The doctrines professed by the Sandemanians are taken literally from Scripture, salvation by grace and by

the work finished by our Lord upon the Cross, the helplessness of sinful men to aid in their own salvation and the necessity for works as evidence of a living faith sum up their doctrine. They consider the celebration of the Lord's Supper as the chief purpose of the Sabbath Assembly, all else being subordinate to this. The Lord's Prayer is used to begin and end the Service, prayers in which the Psalms alone are used and the stated reading of the whole Scripture form part of the service exhortation by the elders following.

It is now quite impossible for young men and women to visualize the world without electricity into which I was born ninety years ago. Indeed, it is almost a truism today to say that modern civilisation is run by electricity; at any rate it is now inexplicably interwoven with our lives, so much so that we are utterly reliant on its various services, not only for the pleasure and education we get by wireless, telegraphy, and the telephone, and the hundreds of other ways of electrical service upon which we have learned to rely; our food is mostly prepared by electricity, our homes have become palaces of pleasure instead of drudgery; we cook by electricity, dust, heat our rooms, and when the work of the day is ended we press a button and electricity brings the world's entertainment and news into our sitting-room, music, drama, lectures and comedy coming to us from the ends of the earth. Thus has the discovery of Michael Faraday made neighbors of all the nations. Indeed, we can never overestimate the tremendous debt mankind owes, and will owe for all time, to Faraday's discoveries of the relationship between magnetism and electricity.

It is fitting, therefore, that we celebrate his Centenary, and repeat for the younger generation of men and women of all countries in our modern world the early scientific experiments to which we have become so universally accustomed, almost to the blessing of a good habit. In London this Centenary took the form of an exhibition, lasting 14 days, commencing on September 23rd, and which was organised by the leading Scientific Societies in Great Britain, together with the Chemists who in using the basis of his many discoveries have built up great industries through the world, Institute of the Electrical Engineers whose vast network of practical service through every land is entirely due to the patient genius of Faraday and his discoveries.

Rightly, Faraday has been called a great philosopher. His was a happy mind, full of rich personal poise and a just and humane outlook on all things of life. A lively imagination helped him ponder over Nature and its deep mysteries, and his intense religious instinct blended harmoniously with his general outlook and attitude to everything around him. His possession of penetrating reasoning powers led him ultimately to all those precious discoveries which have benefited every nation, for he used to say the "work of a scientist is for the service of all mankind." True, science is international and universal and in this sense he was a master experimentalist in the partial discoveries of his brother scientists of other nations, giving abundant honour and praise wherever he found it was due.

Although he was in the height of his powers a century ago he had already begun to think of men flying. On his rare holidays on the South Coast, chiefly in the Isle of Wight, he used to watch seagulls for hours and marvel at the grace and ease of their movements, wonder how they did it, and suggested that man one day must fly as well. Today, flying, like electricity, has made the world a family.

Another most surprising fact, when we think of huge salaries often paid for the services of our scientists and chemists, is that Michael Faraday worked for over forty years at a salary of never more than £200 a year. Truly he laboured for science and not for human reward, save that of being a service to his fellows.

"Punch" of that day used to write of him as being simple in manner and tastes, and simple in his attitude to all his associates. In four lines Punch's poet spoke of Faraday's utter simplicity:

"Oh, Mr. Faraday, simple Faraday!
Did you of enlightenment consider this an age?
Bless your simplicity, deep in electricity,
But in social matters, unsophisticated sage!"

Enough has been written to show mankind's debt during these Centenary Celebrations to one of London's poor errand boys who by sheer force of character and ambition for scientific service became the servant of the world.



WELL DRESSED MEN



WILL BE WEARING



THESE SMART, NEW



FALL AND WINTER

HALF HOSE

by

MONARCH-KNIT

THE Windsor
ON DOMINION SQUARE

Montreal

The Home of Comfort

A WELCOME guest

in a friendly private house. This is the spirit which the traveller finds upon his first visit to the Windsor Hotel. In addition he secures all the comforts of home with a service unexcelled. Quiet relaxation and enjoyment, in an atmosphere of perfect harmony, is the keynote of Windsor Service.



David B. Mulligan,
Vice-President.

Thanksgiving

By MARGARET WADE

LORD of the Harvest Time, we come to lay
Our tithes and our thanksgiving at Thy feet.

We thank Thee for the snows that blanketed
The fields of springing wheat from Winter's cold,
No less than for the lusty summer sun
That shone to ripen it to nutrient gold;

For winds that came to rouse the frozen lakes
In Spring, the sleeping woods to wake; for rains
That fell to fill with sap the groves, and clothe
With waving grasses all the grazing plains.

We thank Thee for the flocks upon the hills
That gave their increase; for new life in tree
Grown old, and for the pollen'd bee as well
As for the blossoming, that fruit might be.

We thank Thee for the still, hot glare of noon,
For sunset, starlit night, and dewy morn,
And all the magic wrought by them that man
Might store abundantly of wine and corn;

For storm—the beating rain that came to fill
Once more the pool where thirsty herds should
drink,
The stream, that it might flow, unceasing, through
The land, with verdant gardens on its brink.

We thank Thee for those gifts beyond the gifts:
The thrush—the rose—the wee lamb's gambolings—
The bloom upon the grape—when all is done,
The Autumn leaves' resplendent colorings.

O God of Harvests, unto Thee today
We lift our hearts in thanks. For it is meet.

As we understand the economists, the new problem is how to make the world safe for efficiency.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

One trouble with the bride is that she can't help comparing the man she married with the one who got away.—*Dallas News.*

So Germany has developed a substitute for matches. The divorce record indicates that America has one, too.—*Brooklyn Times.*

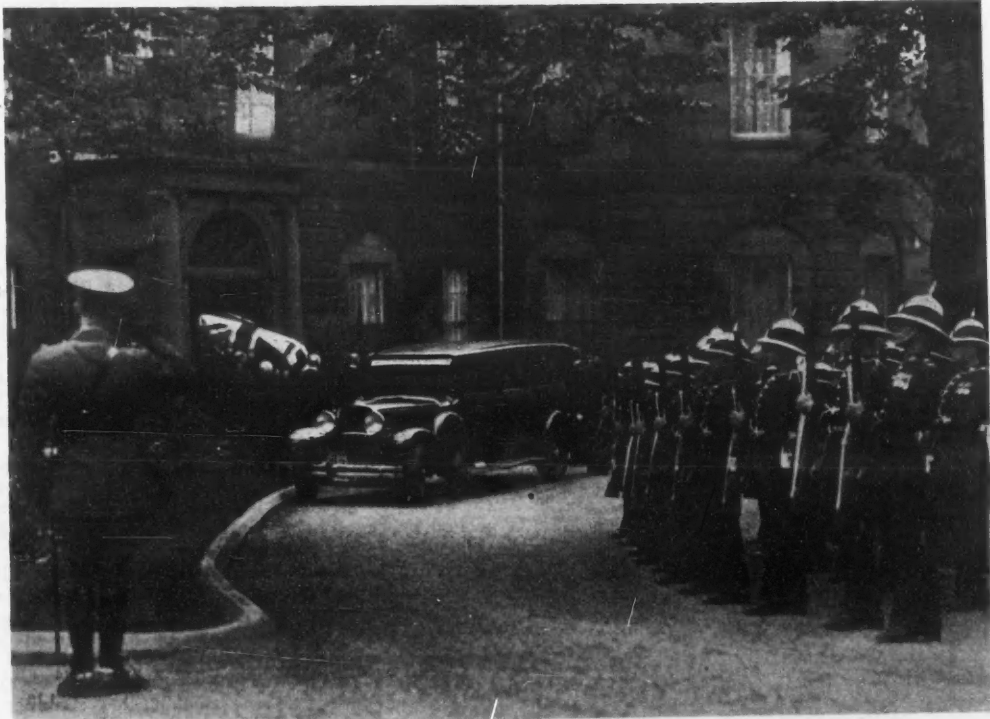
Give us back our 4 per cent. beer and the people will be contented and prosperous—like they are in Germany.—*Judge.*

Mr. Hoover wants to be nominated again, and we believe now that a man can develop a taste for anything.—*Nashville Banner.*

Theta—"My mother sent me down here to get some of those new alligator shoes."

Pi Phi—"Well, why don't you get them?"

Theta—"She didn't say what size shoes her alligator wears."—*Washington Dirge.*



FUNERAL OF NOVA SCOTIA'S LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

The sudden death of Hon. Frank Stanfield, one of the most eminent of Nova Scotia's public men, cast a gloom over the entire province. The ceremonies both at Halifax and at his home town of Truro were most impressive. The photograph shows the coffin being carried from the Government House at Halifax prior to the journey to Truro.

By E. C. BUCHANAN

The parrot suddenly stuck his head out from under the tunic and screamed "WHO THE HELL STARTED THIS?"

SATURDAY NIGHT
CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Editor
S. Hodgeman, Advertising Mgr.
Subscriptions to points in Canada and Newfoundland \$4.00 per annum.
Britain, British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates \$5.00 per annum.
United States and United States Possessions \$6.00 per annum.
All other countries \$10.00 per annum.
Single copies 10 cts.
NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS
Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by the business office—or by any representative authorized to act on our behalf. The advertiser reserves the right to reject any contract and to cancel same at any time without notice. The business office reserves the right to refuse publication of any advertisement and to return the original copy of the advertisement at any time such as to be considered by them as unreliable. Contributions will be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope. Saturday Night does not hold itself responsible for the loss or non-return of unsolicited contributions.
Printed and Published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
1000 RICHMOND STREET, TORONTO 2, CANADA
NEW YORK OFFICE: 304 BIRK Bldg., Portage Ave., NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
CHICAGO OFFICE: 300 North Michigan Ave., CHICAGO 10, ILL.
LONDON OFFICE: 10 Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.2, ENGLAND
R. Milling, Business Manager
T. Croucher, Asst. Business Manager
Vol. 46, No. 48 Whole No. 2013

She greets him with a cheery smile
What keeps her so fresh?—WRIGLEY'S. She knows that if you keep your mouth fresh, you feel fresh. The pure, cool flavor of WRIGLEY'S Chewing Gum refreshes the mouth as nothing else can.



WRIGLEY'S DOUBLE MINT CHEWING GUM
PEPPERMINT
INEXPENSIVE SATISFYING

THE WENTWORTH ARMS
HAMILTON, CANADA
On the main highway between Toronto and Niagara. Opposite Court House, facing a lovely park, offers a delightful home atmosphere to discriminating motorists. Good meals in our Artistic Dining Room, also business men's lunch. Try the special chicken dinner on Sundays.

"An Address of Distinction"

Greater Value . . . Too
LIGHT, airy and spacious rooms, luxuriously appointed . . . tempting foods. Overlooking the quiet shores of Lake Michigan . . . quickly accessible to vacation pleasures and business activities. Value-for-your-money in every detail of service. Rates begin at \$4 a day. Permanent Suites at Special Discounts.

THE DRAKE HOTEL, CHICAGO
Under Blackstone Management



Headaches—lack of energy—sleeplessness—are usually the results of unsuspected constipation. The one natural, and proved corrective is
ENO'S FRUIT SALT

BROADWAY THEATRE

By JOHN E. WEBBER

THIS week the season touched a new high, as Wall Street might say, with such notable offerings as "The House of Connelly", "Payment Deferred" and "The Good Companions". Even the reviews began to chirrup, if not actually to sing, over depression's end, or if not the end, at least the feeling of something "just around the corner". It also, we hope, touched bottom in such unlamented failures as "Washington Heights" and "People-on-the-Hill". The former is a story of desire, and desire on Washington Heights must be a terrible thing, much more terrible than ever it was under the elms. Fortunately it soon expended itself, three nights to be exact, making the second casualty of the week and the tenth of the young season. "People-on-the-Hill" was a naive story of desire too, in the broader air that Aimee McPherson breathes, which mercifully drowned itself, and its unlawful evidence, in the Pacific, after two perilously poised nights on the cliffs. Worse plays than these may yet be written and "angels" found to present them. But we pray not, at least not until Canadian money comes back to par.

"The House of Connelly", the work of Paul Green, author of "In Abraham's Bosom", Pulitzer prize winner of a few seasons ago, is a saga of the South, done in the bitter, mournful and searching mood of saga writers. The great, proud House it presents, is in decay, its two thousand acres waste, its tenants idle and shiftless. And in its own proud bosom it carries the seeds of this decay. A lavender, patrician mother, a lecherous, Horace quoting uncle, two sterile, maiden sisters, and a low-willed, high-spirited son, are the family survivors, and with the exception of the irresolute son, consecrated to its past. The only salvation for the house, in their proud view, is the son's alliance with an heiress of equal lineage, already in the offing, and more than willing to make the sacrifice. Unfortunately for these plans, a newly arrived tenant has a daughter, one of those earnest, capable, managing young women, full of character and ambition, eager for work, and withal, handsome enough, in a wind-blown way, for all the purposes of romance. Through her, the spirit of a new South takes hold of the vacillating representative of the old South, and against his heritage of the weaknesses, and sins too, as we come to know, of the fathers, pits her strength, fresh drawn from the soil, her faith in herself, and in work, to reconquer for him the desolate acres along with his own soul. The path of love is not made smooth for them. Family opposition and his own indecision have to be met and overcome, the cosmic urge, to which in all purity she has yielded, understood in his old world of double standards. And when at last they arrive in the old house, emptied now of all the past,—the old uncle has shot himself in a last gesture of self-respect, the proud invalid mother died of shock, and the two maiden sisters fled before the invasion of democracy,—when they stand before the



BRITISH FILM STARS: A charming study of Miss Dorothy Bartlam who appears in FASCINATION recently produced in the B.I.P. studios at Elstree, under the direction of Miles Mander.

candles, lighted for their first meal, one feels not so much faith in the son, whose strength is in her, as in the sons she shall bear him.

The play is spacious in design, has the power of sincerity, honest characterization, and is diffused throughout with a certain lyrical beauty which Guild production caught and its actors evoked. It may not provide a wholly happy evening, but for the serious playgoer, it will be an eventful one.

IN "PAYMENT DEFERRED", Gilbert Miller introduces to these shores a sterling London actor, Charles Laughton, a deftly written melodrama, and the most important acting that Broadway has seen in many a moon. The play itself, by Jeffrey Dell, is a crime story set in English middle-class life, that in the telling, becomes an intensive study of the situation of a terror stricken bank clerk, who to improve his financial plight, has disposed of an affluent nephew, newly arrived from Australia, and buried the body in the garden, outside the window. The story covers two years of shrinking fear of discovery, the secret and soul torture shared eventually by a loyal wife, who, femininely enough, can forgive murder but not infidelity. With the accidental discovery of her guilty consort in the toils of a mercenary French modiste, she poisons herself under circumstances that point to his guilt, and in a surprise ending, ingeniously contrived, he goes to the gibbet for a crime which obviously he did not commit, while his real crime remains undiscovered.

The play is one of the most relentlessly engrossing of all the

thrillers that have come this way, the acting perfect. So well acted in fact, is it, that one never thought of acting, viewing it rather as something carved out of life, out of flesh and blood and London streets. Charles Laughton's portrait of the flaccid bank-clerk, weak jawed, weak even to his drooping moustache, beset with fear, carrying on the paltry show of suburban life, made merely absurd by his ill-gotten wealth, is one to haunt and fascinate theatre-goers for a long time. Almost equally effective in probing its underlying pathos, was the drab wife, played by Cicely Oates, especially in the moment of revealed crime, when, with no word spoken, both look through the window that opens on the guilty garden spot. What a part that window plays throughout! Mr. Laughton's wife (Elsa Lanchester on the stage) as the pitailed, homely offspring of the first act, grown in the last to a cigarette smoking, attractive young flapper, makes up the family, and an acting ensemble, that cannot be overpraised. By all means put "Deferred Payment" on your list.

"My dear Jess:
"Praise be to God for Bruders-ford that raised you, and to every town and village whence sprang Good Companions.
"You gave me the happiest evening last night that I have had for many a weary month."

SO WROTE Stanley Baldwin to the Jess Oakroyd of the London production of the stage version of the famous Priestly novel, now in New York. And that devout praise will, no doubt, have many a fervent echo on this side the pond. Edward Knoblock, former New York critic, has performed the miracle of pushing this gargantuan tome through the stage door, in the process of necessary cutting and editing, reducing its 400 characters to a mere 130, and its 400 pages of solid reading to two acts and sixteen scenes. To reduce all one's impressions of the result to a hurried paragraph or two, is a task we shall not even attempt.

Giving concrete form to literary creations is always fraught with danger, quickening into action the leisurely processes of the literary mind, even more dangerous and difficult. Disappointments are inevitable and in this case must needs be recorded. But that the dramatist has captured so much of the spirit, atmosphere, jollity and good companionship of the book, is cause for rejoicing that may well outweigh any and all disappointment. As to the characters, we find ourselves willingly replacing some we had conceived for ourselves, by their stage embodiments. To other preconceptions we remain loyal. Audiences will do likewise and with probably opposite results. Jess Oakroyd, for instance, than which modern fiction has no ruddier creation, no better sport, no more loyal adventurer, we found taking on all the features of George Carney's creation. Sam Oglethorpe and Joby Jackson, for

(Continued on Page 24)



Can. Pat. Nos. 280398, 287924, 287925, 298191, 301659

The original fan-equipped hot water automobile heater

Bride or Business Man

—They all need WEED Tropic-Aire

GET YOUR WEED TROPIC-AIRE RIGHT NOW

- Be prepared when the mercury in the thermometer suddenly does a nose dive. Equip your car with Weed Tropic-Aire at once. It's sure and positive protection against "car chills"—for the entire family.
- Prices are lower than ever before. This is the original fan-equipped hot water car heater, which delivers a flood of pure, warm air to every corner of your car. The Biplane Deflector controls the direction—and the 2-Way Switch controls the volume of heat. Both operate instantly.
- Send for illustrated literature describing the 3 models of Weed Tropic-Aire, how your Weed Tropic-Aire can be transferred from one car to another, why it is the best car heating system known today.

Manufactured by
DOMINION CHAIN COMPANY, Limited
NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO
Makers of Weed Tire Chains

IT'S SILLY TO BE CHILLY



There's a freemasonry among smokers and the sign is Tareyton—Herbert Tareyton Smoking Mixture—a mixture made for companionship, for pleasure, for satisfaction. There's none quite like Tareyton—a tobacco rich in quality, refreshingly cool and with a mellow even flavor that pleases every taste and every temperament.

Hermetically Sealed Pouch Packages . . . 25c
Home Tins . . . \$1.50
Humidor Jars . . . \$1.50 and \$3.00

HERBERT TAREYTON

"There's something about you I like." **SMOKING MIXTURE**

Manufactured and Guaranteed by The Tuckett Tobacco Company Limited, Head Office: Hamilton.



\$4.50

The accuracy and dependability of Big Ben are assured by a Two-Year Guarantee. Steady or repeating mellow toned alarm. Dust-proof mechanism. Made in bright or satin finish, nickel and in colors by Western Clock Company, Limited, Peterboro, Ontario.

Big Ben says:
"A man's time-habits are no better than the time-piece upon which he depends."

BIG BEN

Waltham . . . Alarms—Pocket Ben Watches—Auto Clocks (Made in Canada)



BRITISH FILM STARS: Miss Madeline Carroll who appears in "FASCINATION" recently produced at B.I.P. studios at Elstree.

Jersey College
(For Girls)
CHANNEL ISLANDS
Founded 1880
Recognised by Board of Education
Chairman: The Rt. Hon. the Lord Gishborough

Pupils are prepared for Entrance and Scholarships to Oxford, Cambridge, London, and other Universities, and for Domestic Science and Secretarial Diplomas. Special facilities for FRENCH in which a very high standard is attained.

Excellent equipped building. Mild climate suitable for children from hot countries. Entire charge is taken of children from abroad. A special Holiday House is provided for children from abroad. A few Scholarships are available for daughters of Clergy, Missionaries, fallen Officers, etc.

Head Mistress: MISS M. E. POPHAM, B.A. (formerly of Haverhill College Toronto).

Royal Ontario Museum
253 Bloor St. West (near Avenue Road)
Largest Permanent Exhibition in Canada
ARCHAEOLOGY, GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, PALEONTOLOGY, ZOOLOGY.
Open Daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Bloor, Bay & Church Cars
Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m.

HART HOUSE STRING QUARTET

Announces its 8th season of Five Subscription Concerts to be given in Hart House Theatre.

By subscription \$5.50, admitting to all concerts. Non-subscribers \$2 each concert. Extra invitation concert for subscribers only. Mail cheques to Secretary, Hart House Quartet, Toronto.

FIRST CONCERT OCT. 17
Completely Sold Out Last Year

SUBSCRIBE NOW

ROYAL ALEXANDRA

NEXT WEEK (Eves. 8.30) (Mats. Wed.-Sat. 2.30)
SPECIAL THANKSGIVING MON. MAT. (AT 3 P.M.)
Eves., 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50.
Special Mon. Mat. 50c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2.
Mats. Wed.-Sat.: 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

NEW YORK'S SENSATIONAL STAGE SUCCESS!
ELIZABETH THE QUEEN

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S DELIGHTFUL VERSION OF THE STRANGEST LOVE AFFAIR IN HISTORY.

"Raises the Theatre to its highest estate... Received with cheers" N.Y. WORLD.

EMPIRE Temperance St. Tel. Adol 8928

Week of Mon., Oct. 12th

CAMERON MATTHEWS' ENGLISH PLAYERS

In Norman Cannon's hilarious comedy success

"DON'T WAKE THE WIFE"

Eves. (8.30) 25c to \$1.00
Wed. Mat. (2.30) 25c, 50c
Sat. Mat. (2.30) 25c, 50c, 75c.

NEXT WEEK "JENNY" Jane Cowie's recent hit

NEW ZEALAND AUSTRALIA
via HONGKONG and SUEZ

The new and well appointed passenger liners sail from Vancouver, B.C. and Victoria, B.C.

"AORANGI" OCT. 14 DEC. 9
"NIAGARA" NOV. 11 JAN. 6

For fares, etc., apply to all Railways and Steam Ship Agents or to the Canadian Australasian Line, 505 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.

The Conservatory String Quartet have announced a third series of six subscription concerts in the Conservatory Concert Hall. This organization has created an enviable reputation for itself in the past two seasons, and the present series will undoubtedly be of great interest to music lovers of Toronto. The programme for the first concert, which takes place on Tuesday, October 13, is as follows: Mozart, Quartet in B flat major; Beethoven, Quartet in F major, Op. 59 No. 1; Sinigaglia, Etude de Concert; Banks o' Loch Lomond, arranged by Leo Smith; and Widdicombe Fair, by Julius Harrison.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

Theatrical Temperament

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THOSE who are reading Clemence Dane's remarkable study of a theatrical family of many generations "Broome Stages" will find it a preliminary education for "The Royal Family" a most fascinating study of theatrical temperament brilliantly presented by the Cameron Matthews Players at the Empire Theatre this week. The play had a long run on Broadway two or three years ago and is also familiar to the public through a screen adaptation. Though the latter was a conscientious treatment of the original, "The Royal Family" is the type of play which must be seen as spoken drama to be truly savored and appreciated. It is by two of the most gifted of contemporary American writers, the ever delightful Edna Ferber, and the experienced George S. Kaufman, best known by his collaboration with Marc Connelly in "A Beggar on Horseback".

"The Royal Family" enjoys a unique distinction among plays written around stage folk in that it rings true in every phrase. Hectic though some of the episodes are, it is a thoroughly convincing study of people who live by the exploitation of their emotions. It is distinguished in sentiment and humor, and notable for the vividness and charm of its many characterizations. It centres around an imaginary theatrical family known as the Cavendishes. When it was first produced an analogy to the Barrymore family was at once noted; but though Julie Cavendish may bear a certain resemblance to the queenly Ethel Barrymore, and Anthony Cavendish embodies some of the vagaries of the temperamental John Barrymore, it is clear that the authors have drawn widely on the acting profession in general for their types. In the background is the wraith of the dead founder of the family, Aubrey Cavendish, and old playgoers have no difficulty in identifying him through the dialogue of his adoring widow, with the late Kyrle Bellew. The most interesting and touching character of the play, the old actress Fanny Cavendish, might be Ida Vernon, Mrs. Gilbert or any one of a dozen dowagers of the English-speaking theatre whom one has seen in days gone by. Again there is a producing manager, who is a composite of David Belasco, Morris Gest and Daniel Frohman. And there is also a humorous study of a "Lamb's Club" actor-playwright, who resembles quite a number of figures one has encountered. Taken all together they are a captivating group.

"The Royal Family" relies on humorous characterization rather than plot for its sustained interest. The tempestuous domestic menage of the Cavendishes; their caprices, quarrels, and sentimental adventures, are all so absolutely natural that they rivet attention from first to last. The direction of the play in difficult ensemble scenes especially the bickering at the close of the first act, is one of Cameron Matthews' most triumphant achievements.



GEORGE BLACKWOOD, who plays Lord Essex in "Elizabeth the Queen", at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, week of Oct. 12.



THE HART HOUSE STRING QUARTETTE

Which begins its season in Toronto with a recital at Hart House Theatre on October 17. The personnel as usual is Geza de Kresz, first violin, Harry Adaskin, second violin, Boris Hambourg, cellist, Milton Blackstone, viola.

The roles are so essentially interesting that most members of the company have a chance to shine, and it is now quite obvious that Mr. Matthews has never presented so brilliant an aggregation of feminine talent in his previous seasons in Toronto. Mary Hone who plays Julie gives a most distinguished, thoughtful and gracious presentation of a woman supposed to be America's idol. In the jargon of the theatre she reveals "personality-plus", and her handling of her lines is rich in subtle feminine charm. Agnes Elliot Scott is equally impressive in her impersonation of the old actress, Fanny Cavendish, an indomitable old troupier with a heart full of tenderness for her brood. At every point she grips the imagination of the audience. Alan Willey is admirable as the impulsive Anthony and there are delightful characterizations by John Tregale (who plays the manager), Velma Royton, Harry Green, George Tawde, Muriel Dean and Violet Loxley.

"The Beggar's Opera"

FOR its second and last week at the Royal Alexandra Theatre the English Light Opera Company presented "The Beggar's Opera" by John Gay. This roguish, robust satire on the vices and follies of its time wears exceedingly well considering that it was first produced in London on January 6th, 1728. In form a parody on Italian opera, it drew lavishly for its music from old English and Scottish airs. The present edition of the score was prepared from an edition by Dr. Arne. Mr. Henry Jaxon, conductor of the English Light Opera Orchestra edited and reharmonized some of the airs for the current production and for necessary incidental music drew from the works of Bach, Giles, Farnaby and Byrde.

It is the charming quality of the music and the frank vulgarity of the highwaymen, pinch-purses and trulls who figure in the piece that makes it so refreshing. The English Light Opera Company's presentation while lacking the exquisite finish of the production seen several years ago in Toronto was made agreeable by the excel-

lent vocal work of Mr. Leyland White as Captain Macbeath and Miss Kathleen Destournel as Polly Peacham.

Women's Musical Club

THE Women's Musical Club of Toronto, which has the record of having introduced a very large number of distinguished musical artists to the Canadian public, is planning another season of rare interest for the autumn and winter. No offering under its auspices has aroused greater enthusiasm than the appearance of the great flautist, Georges Barrere, and his Little Symphony at the opening event a year ago. So great is public demand to hear him that he will again open the season,—this year



VIOLET LOXLEY, who appears in "Don't Wake the Wife", produced by the Cameron Matthews Players at the Empire Theatre, Toronto, week of Oct. 12.

in an evening concert in the Eaton Auditorium, on Saturday, Oct. 24th, at which a large number of seats will be available for non-members. The later events will be monthly afternoon recitals in Hart House Theatre. The first of these will be one of the early appearances in America of Wiener and Doucet, whose two-piano recitals have been praised in superlative terms in Paris and who are regarded as the finest combination of their type in Europe. Another event of the early winter will be a song recital by Walter Mills, a vocalist whose interpretations of modern song have won very high praise.

A queen will tread the boards at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week when Maxwell Anderson's historical drama, "Elizabeth, the Queen", is presented. The original production just as it was shown on the stage of the Guild Theatre, New York, will be brought here.

The Toronto Conservatory of Music
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, LL.D., CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF GOVERNORS
ERNEST MACMILLAN, B.A., MUS. DOC., F.R.C.M., F.R.C.O., PRINCIPAL
HEALEY WILLAN, MUS. DOC., F.R.C.O., VICE-PRINCIPAL

PRIVATE TUITION
In all grades and in all branches of music. Special attention given to beginners. New courses have been arranged in Musical Composition.

CLASSES
Orchestra, Ensemble and Choral Classes; Choir Training for Organists; Sight Singing and Ear Training; also many other classes open to students of the Conservatory.

Well-Equipped Residence for Young Women Students
Year book and Syllabus mailed on request.
Address: University Avenue and College Street, Toronto 2

OPPORTUNITY may ordinarily knock but once; but right now it is beating a tattoo—on every Hupmobile showroom window. Come in and find out why it is so insistent.

HUPMOBILE
Sixes and Eights • Free-Wheeling at no extra cost

There are authorized Hupmobile dealers throughout Canada. Write Hup Motor Car Corporation, Windsor, Ontario, for name of the dealer nearest you.

Westinghouse
PRECISION BUILT
RADIOTRONS
match your radio perfectly

MASSEY HALL NORMAN M. WITHEROW, MANAGER

RACHMANINOFF
CELEBRATED COMPOSER-PIANIST
THURSDAY OCT. 15th

Prices: \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00
Tax Extra

SEATS NOW "One of the foremost living composers and a truly great pianist."

Conservatory String Quartet
ELIE SPIVAK, 1st Violin HAROLD SUMBERG, 2nd Violin
DONALD HEINS, Viola LEO SMITH, Cello

ANNOUNCES A THIRD SERIES OF
Six Subscription Concerts
IN THE
Conservatory Concert Hall
FIRST CONCERT
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13 at 8.15 p.m.
Tickets for Series, \$3.30; Students \$1.50; Single Concert 75c plus tax
AT TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 135 COLLEGE ST.

NOW PLAYING

A Daughter of Today—
with a Mother of Today!
JOAN CRAWFORD

in
"THIS MODERN AGE"
With—NEIL HAMILTON—PAULINE FREDERICK
Added—LAUREL and HARDY in "COME CLEAN"

SHEAKS R.K.O. VAUDEVILLE! Starting Saturday

On the Screen
ELISSA LANDI
with
VICTOR McLAGLEN
in
"WICKED"

On the Stage
OLSEN and JOHNSON
Vaudeville's nuttiest nuts with 15 other lunatics, singers and dancers in forty-five minutes of insane nonsense.
OTHER R.K.O. ACTS

The TIVOLI HOUSE OF HITS
The Laugh Panic Is On!
THE FOUR MARX BROTHERS
in
MONKEY BUSINESS
New, outrageous, uproarious entertainment

IMPERIAL
Warner Oland
Anna May Wong
Sessue Hayakawa
and Large Supporting Cast in
DAUGHTER OF THE DRAGON
LATEST SAX ROHMER THRILLER
On the Stage
"TO-MORROW'S STARS"
Imperial Concert Orchestra

UPTOWN
The miracle of entertainment that has amazed the world—
WILLIAM FARNHAM in
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM
The regeneration of a father through the love and faith of his little girl.
Smashing Thrills

THE FILM PARADE

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

Alexander Hamilton

TO ADMIT that one doesn't particularly enjoy watching Mr. George Arliss is rather like acknowledging that one doesn't get such an awful lot of fun out of reading Punch. It is an attack on the traditional and the irreproachable, the sort of thing that makes cultivated people stare at first and then withdraw behind a quiet reserve.

Mr. Arliss is distinguished, he is delightful, he is always first choice of the ladies' Theatre Night Committee. And he never disappoints them, he is always charming and urbane, he always gives them something to take away with them, and especially he is always aloof from any vulgarity. The First Gentleman of the Screen.

"The Master" they call him simply outside the theatre where his picture is showing this week. And in many ways he deserves the title. Undoubtedly he is always completely in command in any situation in which he appears; there is never any fumbling or faltering with lines, no inflection is ever wasted, no gesture ever goes astray.

With all these accomplishments he has perhaps the charming elderly gentleman's privilege of being occasionally a little tedious. He has been charming so long and in so much the same fashion that he seems to have become almost completely absorbed by his own manner. Is there really, one wonders, any quaint and quizzical Mr. Arliss behind that so quaint and quizzical exterior?

Just how far, too, is Mr. Arliss' face his fortune? It is fairly easy to be convinced that he has more than the ordinary actor's ability because he has much less than the ordinary actor's splendid looks. Certainly his success has never suffered to any extent because his face is so whimsically out of drawing.

The one thing that almost everyone will agree upon is that he is at his best in costume plays. "Alexander Hamilton" is a costume play. It is also sound, informative, and free from vulgarities, and will be greatly enjoyed by people who like George Arliss and who don't ask to be too briskly entertained.

Palmy Days

EDDIE CANTOR, First Misbehaviorist of the Screen, appears this week in his new picture "Palmy Days".

Eddie, naturally enough is not announced in front of the theatre as The Master. But he has certain claims to the title just the same. Certainly there are very few who can pull as many comedy tricks out of the hat as Maestro Cantor. The lady behind said he made you laugh the minute he stepped onto the stage. It has probably been said of every comedian who ever stepped on a stage since the days of Aristophanes. But in Eddie Cantor's case it really happens to be true. No one probably can knock the reasonable universe into a cocked hat as briskly as he can.

He steps, as the lady pointed out, out onto the stage; and it is the most methodical stage in the world—a Broadway musical comedy setting with everything going one, two, three, legs moving like metronomes, pretty girls all of a pattern, all of a weight all of

a piece, music and action running like the tick and movement of a tremendous clock; and the moment he appears everything takes a quick lurch into wild inconsistency. It is an old trick but Broadway hasn't invented anything better or discovered anyone who can pull it off more competently than Mr. Cantor.

"Palmy Days" is a smooth-running Broadway vehicle with Eddie Cantor as the eccentric wheel. It isn't consistently good. There is a longish stretch where Mr. Cantor finds himself in the women's dressing quarters and there is the usual frantic scurrying for cover and very little inventiveness shown in discovering it. Eddie Cantor is capable of scenes of hilarious vulgarity but this isn't one of them. But the good parts, especially ones with Charlotte Greenwood, are well worth sitting through the dull ones.

Waterloo Bridge

THE very best that can be said for "Waterloo Bridge" is that it is a great deal better than it might have been.

This, when you consider the awful potentialities of the film, is a real tribute to its direction. "Waterloo Bridge" has in it almost every element that makes for unmodified hysteria. There is the handsome young soldier on the eve of battle, a prostitute, beautiful, self-sacrificing and young, who falls in love with him, and a zeppelin raid, with a bomb dropping on her at the last possible instant and wiping her out.

It is practically impossible to make material so flamboyant entirely convincing. But expert and restrained direction give the story moments of plausibility and even real drama. Mae Clarke plays the role of the prostitute and does it with a sort of laconic sullenness that saves the part from itself. Along towards the end of the film the hero, Kent Douglass, takes the heroine to visit his family on their country estate, and there is a tennis scene so impressively social in tone ("Ah-h! Splendid shot! . . . Well Tried!") as to drive the poor girl back to her profession, in despair of standards so unapproachable.

Apart from this, and from the



ELISSA LANDI AND VICTOR McLAGEN in the new film, "Wicked", (Shea's Theatre, Toronto).

dropping of the bomb on Miss Clarke's head, evidently a piece of sheer desperation on the part of the author, "Waterloo Bridge" is a great deal better than it may sound.

Federation for Community Service

A VERY strong executive is in charge of the Federation for Community Service, which is making its annual appeal. It is a voluntary association of 34 protestant and non-sectarian welfare agencies for the joint purpose of raising funds to carry on their work and of promoting efficiency in meeting social needs. The Budget Committee, which administers all funds collected in the campaign, after careful scrutiny of all 34 budgets, is one to inspire confidence.

The campaign is conducted by about 2,000 citizen volunteer workers, none of whom receive any remuneration whatever, either in salary or commission. The objective this year is set at \$600,000, an amount which was determined

after most careful consideration. Believing that we are facing one of the most difficult winters in the history of Canada, the Board of Directors has made every effort to reduce to the absolute minimum the amount asked from the citizens for carrying on Toronto's charitable work.

The establishment of public relief work is of course of help to those with whom Federation agencies are brought in contact. But the 34 organizations in Federation do not exist primarily to relieve unemployment. They have been factors in the life of the city for many years. The social diseases of delinquency, illegitimacy, child neglect, dependent old age, desertion, ill-health, marital friction, are present year after year. They are increased in times of depression. It is towards the alleviation of these social diseases that Federation agencies direct their efforts. An illustration of present needs is to be found in the fact that relief expenditures increased in 1931 by about 80 per cent., and summer demands were almost as great as those of winter.

THE INTERNATIONALLY RENOWNED

HART HOUSE STRING QUARTETTE

have again chosen the

Heintzman Piano

as the official instrument for its series of Five Subscription Concerts to be given during the season in the Hart House Theatre beginning October 17th.

From Halifax to Victoria the Hart House Quartette use a Heintzman Piano exclusively wherever they have the assistance of a pianist.

Ye Olde Firme
Heintzman & Co.
195 Yonge Street Elgin 6201



THE music for the piano has of the Dead", both frequently done much to raise Rachmaninoff to his high place in America and in Europe. He has written, besides, operas that are well established in Russian lyric theatres; a symphony—his second—and a symphonic poem, "The Isle

✱ Yeast, Eaten Daily ✱ Corrects Intestinal Fatigue, Noted Doctor Finds. ✱ Health Rewards You! ✱



THINK OF IT—a food that replaces harmful pills! Try it in milk. X-RAY shows intestines kept clean by fresh yeast. Note absence of clogging food wastes. DR. FABRICIUS, head of famous Diakonissen Hospital, Vienna, tells how yeast "tones up" sluggish intestines. GREAT!—that's how you feel after you've conquered Intestinal Fatigue.

"Eating Yeast Strengthens the Muscles of the INTESTINES"

—explains famous Austrian hospital head.

Read DOCTOR JOSEF FABRICIUS' full statement about this food that keeps people well!

WHEN your system is not functioning properly, what do you do about it? Take a dose of medicine? A weakening cathartic? A violent pill?

You know you cannot cure Intestinal Fatigue that way. Permanent relief from internal sluggishness demands a gentler, more sensible course of action.

For this extremely unpleasant trouble means a weakening of vital internal organs. The delicate mechanism of your intestines must be "toned up" . . . strengthened to carry away the daily accumulation of poison-breeding wastes.

It's very simple to accomplish this, today. Here is the method famous physicians advise, in the words of Prof. Dr. Josef Fabricius, the celebrated Austrian medical teacher and hospital head.

"For preventing and curing constipation," Dr. Fabricius says, "physicians all over the world are securing the best possible results from fresh yeast. Its regular daily use will strengthen the muscular action of the intestines . . . promote thorough elimination . . . regulate digestion."

Isn't that expert medical opinion worth

acting upon? Then why not make up your mind to discover what eating Fleischmann's Yeast will do for you?

Just add it to your regular diet, like any other food—three cakes a day, before meals, or between meals and at bedtime.

Eaten this way, fresh yeast attacks the clogging waste material in the intestines—softens it—helps your body clear it

away gently, naturally and regularly.

Then, as your system is cleansed of poisons, your appetite and digestion respond. Pimples and headaches disappear. You are no longer so susceptible to sore throats and colds.

So get these benefits by starting to eat Fleischmann's Yeast today! Every cake, you know, is rich in three vitamins which your ordinary diet seldom adequately provides—vitamins B, G and D.

Just eat Fleischmann's Yeast any way you like. Most people prefer it plain. Or try it in a third of a glass of water (hot or cold), or in milk. You can get it—Fleischmann's Yeast in the familiar foil wrapper with the yellow label—at grocers', druggists', drug stores, soda f-



MISS ELIZABETH BURCHENAL, noted authority on folk dances, who is in Toronto to give a course in folk dancing on October 13, 14 and 15th at the Margaret Eaton School. Miss Burchenal is the United States member of the International Commission on Folk Arts of the League of Nations, and has done special research in the field of American folk dances, supervising its documentation for a permanent archive.

Fleischmann's Yeast is fresh yeast... the only kind that benefits you fully.



Eat 3

Buy Made

Safeguards against "flu"

Keep your house cozy and warm during this treacherous month of October. Hamilton By-Product Coke costs one-third less than imported fuels. Because it banks easily, you can regulate the temperature to your needs.

HAMILTON
Trade Mark Registered
By-Product COKE

Distributed in Toronto by
The Elias Rogers Co., Ltd.
and local dealers.

AUTOBITUARIES

Gone from this life
Is Rush Along Bill,
He would pass other
Cars on a hill.

—Ed. Scanlan in the Buffalo Evening News.

Brown—"Do you know, I'm losing my memory. It's worrying me to death."

Jones (sympathetically)—"Never mind, old man. Forget all about it!"—London Opinion.

All the business world needs now is a man who can bring orders out of chaos. —Hagerstown (Md.) Herald.

"Ah, my dear," said her homely relative, "you will find that Time is a great healer."

"True, auntie," the girl replied, "but he's certainly a mighty poor beauty doctor."—Boston Transcript.

"I got even with my wife last night."

"How was that?"

"She hung her shorts on the end of the bed, so I went through her pockets."—The Humorist (London).

Hobbs—"I've half a mind to get married."

Dobbs—"Watch out! Reno's full of people who used only half their minds in getting married."—Boston Transcript.

What Should We Teach When We Teach Music?

By JOHN ERSKINE in "The Musical Courier."

IN THIS series of articles others have written more competently than I could about the technical teaching of music. But the best experts disagree as to what is the object of music teaching. Their bewilderment is shared by educators in other fields. In school and college there is a division of opinion as to whether a science course should teach you what science is, or should train you to be a scientist, whether a course in literature should prepare you to be a writer or only a reader. When the trained educator who has met these questions in science and literature turns his attention to music, he usually advises you to give your children the appreciation of the art, and to discourage them from the practice of it. Too many children, he assures you, are forced to study the piano or the violin against their will; let us have fewer players and larger and better audiences.

In the musical profession there are other well known oppositions or options, in addition to this choice between appreciation and practice. The musician, like other artists, is accustomed to contrast the amateur with the professional. He is also accustomed to contrast the teacher with the performing or creative artist.

I believe that all these contrasts are essentially stupid and confusing. There is today a growing conviction among those educators who base their theories on our best contemporary knowledge of human nature, that the arts are important to all of us as human beings. Whether we play more than we appreciate, or appreciate more than we play, whether we are proficient amateurs or incompetent professionals, whether we merely perform or whether we also teach, our relation to the arts is spiritually that the physical relation of our lungs is to air. We must breathe or go dead.

It is not true that a machine age breaks down the practice of the arts. On the contrary, a machine age makes the practice of art essential. Each one of us, as Dr. L. P. Jacks reminds us, needs for his sanity a certain habitual use of his hands and fingers. Or better still, of his whole body. There was a time when man had daily compulsions to exercise himself in arts and crafts. Now that mechanical inventions excuse us from such exercise, the need is all the greater to invent a practice of crafts and arts.

This means, in plain terms, that in our civilization a boy or girl who habitually plays an instrument or sings, or dances, or paints, will be a saner and happier man or woman. It means that even in the years of childhood and early youth those who are well instructed in music will prove easier for their parents to get on with, less restless and unreasonable, better disciplined, because they are more sane.

From this point of view what difference does it make whether the music student becomes professional or remains an amateur?

More and more, I believe, that question will be a merely economic one. Those who play at all, or sing, should sing and play well. If their talent is not for music, they probably have a gift for painting or dancing. Let them be taught to perform well wherever their gift lies.

As to the contrast between appreciation and practice of an art, I believe there is no proper approach to an art except through the practice of it. The case in art is not parallel to the situation in science. If I ask a chemist what direction chemistry is taking today, he ought to be able to give me an intelligent answer, even though I have not studied chemistry. His reply will not make me a chemist, yet it ought to convey useful information. There is no good reason why a schoolboy should not be taught the history of science even though he is not himself a laboratory scientist. Science is important for its results, for the truth it arrives at, rather than for the methods however romantic and interesting by which it arrives at that truth.

But in art, especially in music and in dancing, the method and the result are identical, and there is nothing else. You can no more cultivate an appreciation of music by listening to talk about it, than you could get the taste of sugar from a picture of it. Music is an experience, and as in all arts, this experience is best appreciated by the practice of the craft. It is impossible to train the non-player to listen to music so intently or so intelligently as anyone will listen who has once performed creditably.

The contrast between performance and creation, on the one hand, and teaching on the other, is shallow and snobbish. Unless there are good teachers, there will obviously be no good players, and there never was a great craftsman who did not wish to hand on his knowledge to disciples. Also, it is hard to conceive of competent teaching where the teacher is not a competent performer.

These reflections are by way of preface to my own personal convictions about the future of music in our country. I believe we shall produce our share of geniuses, but for the moment their arrival seems less important than the training of the whole people in a proper relation to art. I sincerely believe that the knowledge and practice of at least one art is as important for every man and woman as a daily bath or the ability to read and write. If we had to choose between the bath and the art, I suppose we'd take the bath. But if we had to vote for either the reading and writing or the art, I'm not sure I shouldn't vote for the art. Believing that the future of any art depends upon its roots in human society rather than upon its supreme flowerings in rare talents, I think that teachers of music are more important to us than the touring virtuoso. The young man or woman who in any village or town, no matter how isolated, is teaching good music by correct methods to children of the neighborhood, and who is playing or singing well enough to give pleasure to the parents of the children, is in my opinion leading the career in music upon which the cultural future of our country depends.

It is difficult to say this without seeming to slight the great artists, without seeming to exalt the local music teacher above Paderewski or Rachmaninoff or Kreisler. We can leave it to some intelligence more than human to distribute credit of this sort where it belongs. My point is simply this, that Poland, Austria, and Russia would never have produced these three great artists, if they had not first become musical countries, and it was not Paderewski, Kreisler or Rachmaninoff who made those countries musical. It was an army of music teachers whose names you and I do not know. Either we'll get a still larger army of such teachers for the United States, or the United States will never produce its own Paderewskis, Kreislers, or Rachmaninoffs.

And either we'll put it into the power of every boy and girl to practice some art, not for money but for the sake of their soul or else the burden of a machine age will leave us no soul to worry about.

Was Ditch Digger Last Week; Now a University Secretary. — Head-line. Well, in these days of slack employment a man has to take what he can get.—Springfield Union.



REV. A. F. WEBLING, Rector of Risley, Suffolk, England, whose book, "Something Beyond", has been widely discussed in Great Britain. He is a brother of W. Hastings Webling, of Brantford, Ont., and has many friends in Canada.

BROADWAY THEATRE

(Continued from Page 21)

us, came straight out of the book. *Miss Trant* lacked something of the primness we had expected. *Susie Dean* had much of the radiant charm and infectious gaiety we felt in the original, but then, who could give all that the author had so lovingly bestowed on her. And if *Inigo Jollifant*, ex-don and song writer, was a little less bohemian and dishevelled, than we thought him, the stage presentation was very likable. And so on down the long line.

What the reactions might be to those who have not read the book, we cannot even imagine. The rapidly shifting scenes afford only a taste of the book's adventure, only a fleeting glimpse of the road the adventurers take. But oh, what a taste! What jollity and what companionship. The stage direction of a task of hippodrome proportions has been performed with uncommon skill, by Julian Wylie of the London production. Lee Shubert is the *Miss Trant* of the New York venture.

BESIDES those we have named, plays that take their departure this week are, "I Love An Actress", "Did I say No?" and for a six weeks holiday only, "The Barretts of Wimpole Street". The announced arrivals are, "The Left Bank", by Elmer Rice; "The Enemy Within", a melodrama; "Streets of New York", Dion Boucicault's old melodrama; "Divorce Me Dear", a comedy of course; "Two Seconds", another melodrama; "The Guest Room", by Arthur Wilmurt, and "The Father", by August Strindberg.

We are willing to let bygones be bygones and wouldn't care much how the youth of to-day got rid of the dead languages, if they only wouldn't murder the one we have now.—Boston Herald.

KEYSTONE

The Guards Design

Men are proud to own Keystone Military Brushes. They appreciate the value of long resilient white Russian bristles that penetrate to the scalp and stimulate hair growth. In black or natural ebony, or tortoise-shell, in many smart shapes, at your jewellery, drug, department, or leather-goods store. Made by Stevens-Hepner Co Limited, Port Elgin, Ontario.

Broadway Guide

First Choices

"After To-morrow", comedy and sentiment in a basement flat.

"Cloudy With Showers", sex in academic halls, amusing, well acted.

"Earl Carroll Vanities", gorgeous spectacle at thrift prices.

"George White's Scandals", more popular than ever.

"Grand Hotel", continuing success of last season.

"He", Guild production of Savoir's brilliant satire.

"Payment Deferred", English melodrama and acting hit of the season.

"Shoot The Works", Heywood Brown's valiant revue.

"Singin' The Blues", best Negro entertainment since "Porgy".

"The Band Wagon", leading the revue parade, with the Astaires.

"The Broadway Melody", Maughams amusing comedy with A. E. Matthews.

"The Good Companions", splendid stage version of the Priestly novel.

"The House of Connelly", a saga of the South.

"Ziegfeld Follies", a revue in the well-bred Ziegfeld tradition.

From its extent and ferocity, this must be the depression to end depressions. — Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

More people than ever are saving money, but it doesn't appear to be the right way just now to save the country.—Weston Leader.

It might be possible to popularize the slogan, "Buy until it hurts," as a means to end the depression, if we did not hurt so easily. — Boston Globe.

Will the Eugenie styles for women that are sweeping the country presently be followed by Gandhi fashions for the well-dressed man?—Boston Transcript.

The boom years seem to have been succeeded by others that sound like the same thing pronounced by a chap with hay fever. — Boston Herald.

It seems that every time we have to get down to brass tacks, the darned things are resting point upward.—Thomaston Times.

The reason another World War would be fatal is because the world could never survive another peace. — Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Presto, Change!

and this Pocket Pen becomes a Tapered Desk Pen

all you need is this attachable taper

GIVEN FREE

with every Parker Duofold Pen Purchased before Nov. 16th

Saves you \$5 to \$10

The Parker Duofold is like two pens for the price of one. Attaching a tapered pen-end converts this Pocket Pen into a Desk Set Pen—removing the taper restores it to a Pocket Pen. Five seconds makes the change.

Thus if you get a Parker Pocket Pen, all you need to have a complete Desk Set is a Parker ball-and-socket Desk Base to hold the Pen, at \$2.95 and upward. You need not buy a special desk pen. Thus Parker Duofold's double-duty feature saves you \$5 to \$10.

Parker dealers throughout Canada are now demonstrating this. They have thousands of tapers to give away so that Parker Pen buyers can have two pens in one. This gift offer ends Nov. 15th—sooner if all free tapers are gone.

But until that time, every purchaser of a Parker Duofold Pen will receive a pen taper free, whether he buys a Desk Base or not! There's a Parker dealer nearby.



Stop in and see this demonstration before this offer expires.

Special to Parker Pen Owners: Dealers will also give you the Taper FREE if you get a Parker Desk Base, so you can convert the pen you have.

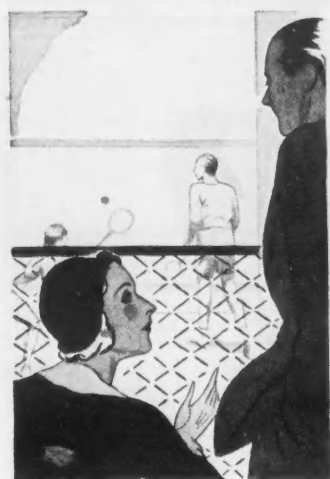
The Parker Fountain Pen Co., Ltd.
Toronto, Canada

Parker Duofold

PEN GUARANTEED FOR LIFE \$5 \$7 \$10
Other Parker Pens, \$2.75 to \$3.50; Pencils to match them all, \$2.50 to \$5.00
Desk Base—without pen—but including taper, \$2.95 and up



THE "NONCHALANT", owned by Major James E. Hahn, Toronto, which won the championship of the first division at the L.Y.R.A., at Henderson Harbour.



WE PRESCRIBE A tonic

WHEN you get to the point where you're a little run down, a little irritable, the obvious prescription is—a trip to Chalfonte-Haddon Hall . . . where there's every facility for toning up tired systems.

First, exercise! Play squash, workout in the gym, try a game of golf on a nearby course, or gallop along the edge of the sea. Then, take an all-over sun bath, or a health bath supervised by an expert. Enjoy the meals of master-chefs. Relax in a deck chair over the ocean, inhaling the bracing salt sea air. And at night—sleep.

For a new lease on life, try the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall prescription! Reasonable rates. Write for information.

American and European Plans

CHALFONTE- HADDON HALL

ATLANTIC CITY
Leeds and Lippincott Company



HOMWOOD SANITARIUM



A hospital for nervous and mild mental cases. Beautiful and restful surroundings. Every facility for all treatments. Rates moderate. Address: Harvey Clare, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

THE LUXURY CRUISE MEDITERRANEAN

PALESTINE—EGYPT
In the entirely modernized
Cruising Steamer
ROTTERDAM
Leaves New York
FEB. 6, 1932
Under Holland-America Line's
Own management

89 days of delight
Her itinerary for 1932 is
Unsurpassed—Madeira, Spain,
Gibraltar, Algeria, Tunisia,
Naples, Malta, Greece, Turkey,
Rhodes, Cyprus, Palestine, The
Holy Land, Egypt, Yugoslavia,
Greece, Sicily, Monte Carlo, Nice,
Marseilles, Boulogne-sur-mer,
Rotterdam—EASTERN IN
OCEAN
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. in
charge of shore excursions
Purchase accommodations
Make reservations now.
NEW LOW RATES FROM \$900.
Holland-America Line
1000 Grand St. W., Montreal
Branch Offices and Agents in all
principal cities
Please send me illustrated booklet

PORTS OF CALL

By JEAN GRAHAM

Travelling Days

ENGLISH writers are likely to assume that the spring time is the season when the lure of travel is strong. Ever since the days when Chaucer wrote of his nine-and-twenty pilgrims, we have taken it for granted that it is April when folk "longen to go on pilgrimages" and "palmeres for to seeken straunge strands". That may be true of older lands; but I think it is in the autumn that the Canadian feels an especially strong impulse to pack his little trunk and be on his way to Somewhere Else. The tang of coming winter in the air makes him anxious to be overseas or down south or anywhere but in his own home town. Yet October is our most beautiful month, ending, as it does, on the Eve of All Saints, with the dance of the leaves and the ride of the witches.

So, it is in October, when the hunter's moon is due, that we feel we simply must have a change, and be off to the lake or the hills or

Canadian poet, Theodore Roberts, in "A Vagrant's Epitaph":

"Change was his mistress, Chance his counsellor,
Love could not keep him. Duty forged no chain.
The wide seas and the mountains called to him,
And grey dawns saw his camp fires in the rain."

Balmy Bermuda

WHEN we think of the "melancholy days—the saddest of the year", when the leaves have fallen and the high winds are blowing, we welcome the suggestion of an ocean trip to kindlier climes. Then, what so attractive a place as one of Britain's own islands in the Atlantic sub-tropical regions, where the winds blow softly and the bright hibiscus is in bloom? Every wave that breaks on the Bermuda shores seems telling of history, tragic and romantic. Here we are near the Spanish Main, and stories of the deeds of

the South Sea rose: "O Leander! O Leander!" Thus the flower got the name by which we know it, and is admired, to this day, as one of the most beautiful of the sub-tropical blooms. Beautiful roses of every color and variety grow to perfection on this island of fragrance. Vines grow in profusion and the honeysuckle is found everywhere. The nasturtium, the passion flower and the morning glory make a pageant of color, and the shrubs and trees of the mimosa order are seen in feathery loveliness. The tamarisk and the calabash tree abound, and that made famous by Tom Moore is seen at Walsingham. The foliage of Bermuda is one of the attractions of the island, and is a welcome sight to the northern tourist who is tired of the bleakness of winter woods in Canada and New England. The chief boon which Bermuda bestows upon the weary traveller is rest. Those who are recovering from the ravages of flu or something worse; those whose nerves are worn by city noise and strife will find here the real Land of the Lotus, with magic healing for the tired.

What to Wear

TO WOMEN, especially, the question of what apparel to take with them on a trip to Bermuda is of supreme importance. It is rather difficult to give any rules with regard to clothes, because there must be many exceptions. It will be safe, however, to take many white gowns, with crepe de Chine and similar light fabrics predominating. Then, for the cool days which are likely to come between November and April, it will be well to have several woollen gowns and a suit of knitted wear. Sports suits and golfing wear are always in order, and light wraps should also be taken. But the wardrobe should be distinctly summery, as heat is the prevailing condition. The white gown of kasha or cashmere is just the wear for a cool afternoon. Those who think that every day in a Bermuda winter will be warm will find themselves sadly mistaken; and, as the old proverb says:—"It is better to be safe than to be sorry." It cannot be too clearly understood that a light wrap is needed in the evening. A fur coat is seldom needed; but many fur coats are seen in the winter months—probably more for display than from necessity. The settled hot weather does not come until July. Then the thinnest garments are the only wear. So, in Bermuda, as in other climates, it is well to observe the times and the seasons.

Men prefer clothing light in hue when they reach Bermuda and are given to suits of cream flannel, white duck or palm beach cloth. A heavy overcoat is hardly likely to be needed; but a light coat will probably be required.

For the ocean voyage, of course, a warm coat is needed. When sitting on deck, a steamer rug is quite a necessity. The following advice may well be heeded by those who wish the maximum of comfort:—

"Should any of my fair readers
(Continued on Next Page)



THE CAIRN AND TOTEM erected by friends of the late Tom Thomson, artist, guide and woodsman, on Hayhurst Point, Canoe Lake.
—Photograph by Alan Sangster.

the sea. Perhaps you take to our own Laurentians, and find that the air of the hills is just the most invigorating tonic you can take. Or you go up to Northern Ontario and become an optimist in the first five minutes of your sojourn among the pines. Then the coloring of October is so strictly glorious. In Pennsylvania, Kipling found it all so alluring that he wrote of its beauties in glowing praise:

"Still the pine-woods scent the noon; still the cat-bird sings his tune;
Still autumn sets the maple-forest blazing.
Still the grape-vine through the dusk flings her soul-compelling musk;
Still the fire-flies in the corn make night amazing."

So, we rest after the days of a really truly summer and decide to take an October holiday. If you are a man, you will probably decide on a few days of shooting—and if heaven is kind, your friends will not mistake you for the deer. These are vagabond days, when every drop of gypsy blood begins to stir and sends one out to the woods, across the lake and over the hills and far away. There are quite estimable people who seem never to know a desire for change, in whom the *Wanderlust* has never awakened. Like the "Vampire" lady, they "never will understand" why the blue sky and the open road call to some natures with irresistible appeal. If they ever read Robert Louis Stevenson's "Inland Voyage" they must think the gentleman was mildly insane, to go drifting about on streams with foreign names in a craft with the questionable name of *Cigarette*. No one has sung at the wandering life with more boyish abandon than the lovable Scott; and yet, at the last, he longed for "the hills of home" and the "winds austere and pure". He was homesick in sunny Vailima for the grey city of the North and the country of his birth. The Anglo-Saxon has his own share of wandering blood, and, perhaps, none has expressed the gypsy spirit better than the

great admirals of Elizabeth's day seem to be borne on every breeze. Sir Francis Drake knew this land, although his great exploits were kept for Panama, where lies his grave.

Consider, for a moment, what you gain by an exchange to the climate of Bermuda. You have blue skies for the dull gray heavens which spell November. You have clear and balmy air for the chill breezes which have meant discomfort and influenza for the last month. You have flowers—glorious sub-tropical blossoms—for the terrible bleak fields and woods which are all that the North has to offer in November. Lastly, you have golf, everywhere and all day, instead of the closed club houses and the deserted links which Canada knows for seven months of the year. Who would not be "o'er the ocean and awa" to realms of eternal summer? The beauty of Bermuda has been often sung; but no true lover of that delectable island ever tires of it. These islands of the West Indies, like those in the South Pacific, have been well described by Tennyson:—

"Summer isles of Eden, lying in dark-purple spheres of sea."

The island of Bermuda is literally a land of flowers. There is the flaming hibiscus, the fragrant and tenderly pink oleander—and, fairest of all, the lily which makes the fields glorious, and is usually known as the Easter lily. The lilies of Bermuda are now exported by thousands and are known all over the continent. They are called Easter, Madonna, or Lenten lilies. In the early spring they spread in snowy luxuriance over the fields of Bermuda, and make the island a floral paradise.

Indeed, to the botanist, the island of Bermuda is full of interest. There are scarlet geraniums everywhere, and there are several specimens of wild geranium. There is a pretty story told about the oleander. A young girl had a lover named Leander who was lost at sea. She grieved for him greatly and cried, as she sat near

T

HERE IS SOMETHING about the new Waldorf-Astoria that immediately indicates luxury . . . and implies high price. The indication is correct, but the implication is not. For with all the Waldorf's new-day comforts, services and refinements . . . rates, as of old, are from \$6 the day.

THE
**WALDORF-
ASTORIA**

PARK · LEXINGTON · 49TH · 50TH · NEW YORK

ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Hotels Company, operating 3 hotels in Canada, and 19 hotels in The United States, will accept, until further notice, from our Canadian patrons, Canadian currency or exchange at par, for actual hotel accommodations.

IN CANADA	
TORONTO, ONT.	The King Edward
WINDSOR, ONT.	The Prince Edward
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.	The Clifton
IN UNITED STATES	
NEW YORK CITY'S only United	The Roosevelt
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	The Benjamin Franklin
SEATTLE, WASH.	The Olympic
WORCESTER, MASS.	The Bancroft
NEWARK, N. J.	The Robert Treat
PATERTON, N. J.	The Alexander Hamilton
TRENTON, N. J.	The Stacy-Trent
HARRISBURG, PA.	The Penn-Harris
ALBANY, N. Y.	The Ten Eyck
SYRACUSE, N. Y.	The Onondaga
ROCHESTER, N. Y.	The Seneca
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.	The Niagara
ERIE, PA.	The Lawrence
AKRON, OHIO	The Portage
PUNY, MICH.	The Durant
KANSAS CITY, MO.	The President
TUCSON, ARIZ.	El Conquistador
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.	The St. Francis
SHREVEPORT, LA.	The Washington-Youree

THE UNITED HOTELS COMPANY

GEORGE H. O'NEIL, Vice-President

Greel
the
Autumnal

Colton Manor
One of the Finest Hotels
in Atlantic City

Colton Manor is a delightful all-season hotel, 250 Rooms. Overlooking the ocean. Sea Water Baths, Resident Physician, European Plan if desired.

PAUL AUCHTER, Manager A. C. ANDREWS, President

Wonderful food and fine accommodations at Colton Manor. Cool, crisp sea air on the famous "Ship's Deck". . . everything that spells happiness and health.



AS LOW AS
\$30
WEEKLY
PER PERSON
INCLUDING
MEALS

THIS 5 YEAR CERTIFICATE



features all
**Dominion
Battleship Linoleum**
GUARANTEED FLOORS

Five years' freedom from worry. Five years during which you know that any defect arising from faulty goods or workmanship will be taken care of at no cost to you. This means complete floor satisfaction and real economy.

When installing Dominion Battleship Linoleum in your store, office or other floor, make sure your contractor is equipped to obtain the FIVE-YEAR GUARANTY CERTIFICATE for you. We send it to him for your protection when he certifies that he has laid your floor in accordance with our specifications.

DOMINION OILCLOTH & LINOLEUM COMPANY LIMITED, MONTREAL
"How much of your Overhead is Underfoot?"



Highlights of Sport

Sir Tom Passes—Early Rugby

By N. A. B.

NOW that the grand old man of yachting is no more, we might make the obvious remark that in all of his long years of defeat in attempting to lift the impossible, the "America's" Cup, his failures were more splendid and glowing than the shoddy victories of ten thousand Gar Woods. Lipton was a sportsman to the core, an Irish gentleman who by his example left the world of men and sport a nobler one than it was before he began his well-nigh hopeless quests for a rule-bound trophy. He began to earn his living at 9 years of age, and when he died at 80, he had spent well over ten million dollars and thirty years of honest, admirable effort in trying to win back the battered "old mug" as he called it. The Cup lifted by the "America" in 1851 was worth only \$500, but Sir Tom, made a baronet in 1898 by his friend, King Edward VII, spent over \$12,000,000 in trying to regain the ancient mug which the little clipper America won from 18 "thoroughbreds" of British yachting eighty years ago. Five of his "Shamrocks" sailed gallantly and cleanly, and the last was defeated by the trick mast of Commodore Mike Vanderbilt's defender as well as the latter's superb seamanship. Only recently the too-exclusive Royal Yacht Squadron conferred honour upon itself by admitting the great and genial old yachtsman who had won fairly more sailing trophies than any man alive. Sir Tom did not live to make the sixth attempt on the Cup which he promised last year from the deck of the "Erin". A legion of admiring American sportsmen had presented him with a golden good-will cup as a token from America to her most chivalrous adversary, "the gamest loser." His memory will not soon fade, for the name of Sir Thomas Lipton will remain as an example of a great sportsman, ever glorious, especially in defeat.

EARLY rugby play in eastern Canada leaves one wondering a little. No one thought that Queen's Intercollegiate champions were so weak that Montreal's Big Four team could give them a 21-0 trouncing. Western Mustangs were also considered too strong for even the ferocious Hamilton Bengals to crush them 31-1. The same game was interesting also, because the terrible Tigers seem to have shaped up the best forward-pass attack in Canada, for they completed no less than eight attempted forward tosses against the London students.

The Toronto series for the Reg De Gruchy Cup was rather an upset in the final. Balmy Beach and Argos eliminated the Varsity Intercollegiate and Orphans easily enough, and Argos were favored to win over the Paddlers. But the old Balmy Beach "fight" was in evidence even as it was when they took the 1930 Dominion honors from Tigers. They defeated the Argos 5 to 1. Red McKenzie got going properly and the Beach scored a field goal and two singles. Ab Box, slim kicking artist, is hoofing them as well as ever and his ball-carrying and broken-field running is twice as good as it was last year. Balmy have the best tackler extant in Jimmie Keith who dove into Frank Turville so hard that the Argo booter was crooked for the rest of the game. No team has such downright battling "club spirit" as Balmy. Once determined, the Paddlers are unbeatable. What

they lack in size they make up in durability. The game was a wide open one, plenty of running, lateral and forward passes, hard line smashes and even a spirited fight between Argos' Mungovan and Balmy's Northam. Turville, although his catching was uncertain, accepted a 35-yard forward toss from Munro, while Harris of Beaches took a 20-yard one. The game proves two things before the regular O. R. F. U. and Big Four schedules begin, first, that even without Ted Reeve, Beaches are as dangerous as ever, and that when Turville is bad the Argos play unimpressive football. Coach Alex Ponton, Booter Box and those diving tacklers, Keith, Snyder and Commins make the East Enders logical favorites to retain their Canadian title.

GOLF NOTES

By W. HASTINGS WEBLING

NATURE in her latest and very becoming fall costume smiled a most gracious welcome on all those who attended the Canadian ladies' open championship, many of whom came from far flung places in the United States, from British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec and Great Britain to grace this notable event with the charm of their presence and to make the tournament one of international importance. It was unfortunate that Miss Helen Hicks, the new United States open champion, and Mrs. Glenna Collett Vair were unable to be present, otherwise the list of entries included the finest exponents of the game one could wish to see at any ladies' tournament. Besides the superb weather which lasted the whole week and the picturesque environment of the Rosedale Golf Club, the play itself was excellent. Never at any of such meetings have there been finer competitive golf displayed, keener contests, or such sensational shots at crucial moments. All of which, of course, is just what the gallery loves, and lives on. Possibly one of the most exciting games, although there were many, was that between the British open champion, Miss Enid Wilson and Mrs. Alexa Stirling Fraser. After being three down at the turn, the latter gradually wore down her eminent opponent's lead, and inspired by the spirit of her Scottish ancestry, finally won a magnificent fight on the eighteenth green. Of course the semi-finals between such stars as Miss Orcutt and Miss Van Wie, Mrs. Fraser and Miss Kirkham was productive of thrills aplenty. Indeed both contests were so exciting that it kept one busy trying to watch both, and be in two places at once. As to the former, here was a battle royal, indeed, between two rivals of many a hard fought fight. Indeed, it was not till they holed out at the last green that the defender of the championship finally achieved victory and this only after sinking a long dangerous putt which looked almost impossible. The contest between Mrs. Fraser and Miss Kirkham was almost as close, and just as interesting. A splendidly played four on the last green gave victory to the very promising young player from Montreal, also the proud privilege of representing Canada for the first time in the finals of a national championship.

Then came the grand climax, with the youthful, but robust titan haired Canadian, whose selection of a caddy seemed to suggest the idea of an harmonic scheme in color, matched in the finals against an



MISS MAUREEN ORCUTT, of New York, who successfully defended her title and defeated Miss Marjorie Kirkham, of Montreal, Canadian Ladies' Close Champion, in the final match.

opponent whose brilliant record and vast tournament experience place her among the best lady golfers of our day. Yet it proved no runaway affair, and the morning round produced as fine an exhibition of golf as one has yet been privileged to witness, with the match all even at the end. The second eighteen, however, saw Miss Orcutt at her height, playing almost faultless golf, and though her stout hearted opponent stuck gallantly to her guns, the pace proved a bit too swift, and the United States defender finally achieved a well merited victory at the fourteenth hole, to the enthusiastic and unprejudiced applause of a large gallery. So ended a tournament that must have brought joy to the heart of the lady president of the C.L.G.A. and all those who did so much towards the gratifying success that crowned this most delightful and memorable event.

THE eyes of the golfing world have recently turned to the ladies—and what could be fairer? First at the luxurious and hospitable home of the Buffalo Country Club, an assembly of leading players in the United States, together with such notable representatives from Great Britain and Canada as Miss Enid Wilson, the stalwart British champion; Miss Ada MacKenzie, our own particular star, and Mrs. C. S. Eddis, of Toronto, met in gallant effort to secure the coveted crown of the United States Open Championship. Naturally it would have tended towards greater international interest had Miss Wilson succeeded in reaching the finals. This unfortunately was not to be, and the British lady champion was compelled to bow before the smashing shots of the young lady from Long Island, Miss Helen Hicks, by the narrow margin of 2 and 1, who, as is now well known, was again destined to meet the queen of American golf, Mrs. Glenna Collett Vair, in another of their historic battles. After a particularly strenuous struggle, both contestants playing classic golf, the fair Helen finally dethroned her famous rival, and now reigns supreme. Indeed, many critics think that she is likely to remain in this proud position for a long time to come, for not only has she youth, strength, and skill, but combined with these necessary qualities, a perfect golfing temperament. Hence the critics may be right—they sometimes are!

Any opportunity presented to play the splendid Royal York Golf Course is usually accepted, and the ladies' invitation tournament recently staged there by the enterprising management, was no exception to the rule. A very fine field representing ladies' golfdom in Ontario teed off on their sporting venture. The competition resulted in a tie for first place, between two of Ontario's most prominent golfers, Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen, daughter of our late dear old friend and fellow senior, the popular Mr. Tom Pepler, and Mrs. Ronald Holmes, better known in golfing circles, possibly, as the former Miss Helen Paget, of Ottawa. It was decided to toss a coin, and the latter lady won. As usual no effort was spared on the part of those responsible for the course to maintain its steady improvement, and the meeting in every respect proved a very popular and successful feature.

ONE of the most interesting of inter-club competitions in

Western Ontario is that of the annual competition for the massive cup presented by the late Mr. Somerville, of London, father of the Canadian Open Champion, between the Windsor, Hamilton, London and Brantford Golf Clubs. This trophy was first won by the Brantford Club, afterwards the strong London Hunt Club team, headed by Ross Somerville, John Nash, et al., got busy, and the cup decorated the sporting home of the London Hunt Club for the next two or three years. This year, however, the Brantford team, led by that very fine and popular golfer, John Lewis, assisted by such capable players as E. C. Gould, Iden Champion, Charles Sheppard, James Hurley, Cliff Slemm and Gordon Duncan, Jr., regained possession. Once more, therefore, the trophy returns to its first home, there to remain for a long time to come—maybe?

On dit John Lewis and the Brantford team gained further honors at the invitation tournament given by the Hamilton Golf Club, Ancaster, when John, striking his real gait, turned in a fine consistent score of 74 and 74—total of 148 for the 36 holes, securing the premier prize, and leading a very large field of prominent golfers by two strokes, with young Nicol Thomson of the Royal York as runner up. The Brantford team consisting of Lewis, Gould, Champion and Sheppard, won the team match with a score of 633. The Royal York Golf Club team, captained by the veteran Geo. S. Lyon, with N. Thomson, Jr., J. Casson, and W. Snyder, won the best nett with 585. By the way, John Lewis has again captured the championship of the Brantford Golf Club, after a fine match with one of the club's most promising younger players, Gordon Duncan, Jr. In the morning round Lewis was one down with a 75 to his opponent's 74. In the afternoon, things were different, Lewis started putting with devastating accuracy, scoring seven threes in the eighteen holes, which proved a bit too hot for the youngster, who in spite of a capital game was finally defeated five and four. He will see a better day!

Ports of Call

(Continued from Page 25)

be among those who will not appear unless dressed according to a certain standard, the only course to pursue, if seasick, is to remain in the stateroom. The following advice is for those who wish to enjoy the sea voyage, if possible, or at any rate to get all they can out of it and yet give offense to no one. Before there is any chance of being seasick, go to your stateroom, remove all extra fixings and prepare for any emergency. Then go on deck, keep there as much as possible and you may escape. If obliged to give in, rally again as soon as possible and get on deck. In order to do this you need a few comfortable garments without fancy belts and troublesome fastenings. A shapely dressing jacket is better than a shirt waist. With one made in a simple style, or a wrapper of round length, one can put on a skirt, a ribbon instead of a belt, a soft felt hat or cap, something about the shoulders, light or heavy, according to the temperature, and appear on deck or at the table without attracting attention.

That useful quality, common sense, is never seen to greater advantage than when one is travelling—and common sense tells one that to be properly clad is a condition to a happy journey and a pleasant stay in Bermuda. The most fragrant flowers or the most picturesque scenery avail little if one is unsuitably or uncomfortably clad. Shakespeare, or some equally wise person, has told us that "the apparel oft proclaims the man." So, when we see a traveller flimsily or foolishly clothed, we come to the conclusion that he—or she—can have very little common sense. Canadians do not often err on the side of dressing too extravagantly or out of season. The variety in our own temperature is such that we are usually prepared for changes of wind and weather. So, if we will only exercise reasonable care in the matter of wardrobe, we may expect a good voyage and weeks of warmth and sunshine under the British flag.

"Say, pa!"

"Well, what is it now?"

"When deaf mutes have hot words, do they get their fingers burned?"—Jester.

"Shall I tell you what you are?"

"If you do you will get a black eye."—Vart Hem (Stockholm).



Good-looking

Not only are Church's Famous English Shoes comfortable from the first step and built of the finest leather to withstand long usage—they are, in addition, mighty good-looking. Cleverly cut, they have that inbred air of quality demanded by particular men both here and in England. Black or brown, \$12 to \$14.50.

CHURCH'S ENGLISH SHOES

Sold exclusively by
The Store for Men
in Toronto and Montreal

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED



"Great Guns! I Forgot"

The afternoon was nearly over when he suddenly remembered—their wedding anniversary tomorrow and he had neglected to find out about that stone marten neckpiece. If only Betty were home to help him, instead of a hundred miles away at school.

His eye fell on the telephone—a happy inspiration. Two minutes later—while he held the line—Betty's voice came over the wire. Yes, certainly, she knew the fur her mother wanted. Moreover, she could tell him exactly where to go to get it.

The telephone is always a convenience and often a life-saver. Out-of-town calls are quick, dependable and inexpensive. And they are now as simple to make as calling your next-door neighbour.



An increase in crime is reported in London. It's hard to fix the blame, Great Britain being without Prohibition. — Ogden Standard-Times.

We are told that a man's hair varies from time to time. He usually rather short after a week-end at the seaside. — Humorist (London).



THE FOUR MARX BROTHERS in their new film, "Monkey Business".

ON THE AIR

By ARTHUR WALLACE



WE WILL PAY YOUR BILLS!

If you are a family man—you'll certainly be glad to know that we will pay your bills, after you are gone or if you are totally disabled, and ensure the comfort of your wife, and the children until they grow up.

A monthly income to the family is the first thought of many men in arranging their life insurance. Let us send you a copy of our new booklet describing Monthly Income Insurance for you.

—THE—
EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

"A Strong Canadian Company"
HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO

Mail This Today!
Excelsior Life Insurance Company,
Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto 2, Ont.
Kindly send me, without obligation, a copy
of booklet about Monthly Income Policies.
My age is.....
Name.....
Address.....

"The
Roast Chicken
is Very Good Sir"

In fact, Hotel Fort
Shelby is proud of its
restaurants offer the ultimate in service... and
your choice of a variety
of tempting and delicious
dishes at surprisingly,
reasonable prices.
Hotel Fort Shelby's preferred location... beautiful, commodious rooms
... inviting lobby and
reasonable rates contribute, also, to its popularity. 4900 units... all
with servitor and private
bath. Rooms as low as
\$3.00 per day... suites
\$10.00 and upwards.

Motorists are relieved
of their automobiles
of the door without
service charge. Write
for free road map, and
your copy of "Aglow
with Friendliness,"
our unique and
fascinating magazine.



**Fort
Shelby**
HOTEL
E. J. BRADWELL, Manager
DETROIT

"AGLOW WITH FRIENDLINESS"

for **NEURALGIA**
A good application of Minard's
just "hits the spot". You'll
find that you
get wonderful relief!

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

WHEN Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra are heard over seventy-one stations on Monday, October 12, it will be through an electrical circuit at every point of which new equipment has been installed, involving in many cases the use of apparatus never previously linked up for a broadcast. The months of technical research work which have preceded the adoption of final plans for the broadcasting of the concerts, each of which is to last an hour and three-quarters under the sponsorship of Philco, have produced a number of outstanding developments, which should make their magnificent programs even better than last year.

Slap!

FOR some time it has been apparent that one of the greatest weaknesses of radio is the manner in which its hours of good music are being announced, says *Musical America* in a slightly bad-tempered moment.

Music is a very big part of broadcasting and music of the better kind is offered increasingly year after year. It is high time that the gentlemen engaged to announce symphonic, opera and chamber music programs be trained in this subject.

The manner in which they speak of music indicates to the informed listener that they are speaking on a subject with which they are unfamiliar. Incorrect pronunciation of foreign names, announcing a movement of a symphony, Andante, as though it were an actual title instead of a tempo indication, confusion of Schubert and Schumann and similar unfortunate and glaring errors, may be noted almost daily.

Profound musical knowledge is not required to pronounce the aria "Una furtiva lagrima" correctly, with the accent on the second syllable of "furtiva," nor to say "Götterdämmerung" instead of "Gottterdämmerung," as almost invariably done by... Is it thinkable that a man ignorant of



PHILHARMONIC CONDUCTOR
Erich Kleiber, outstanding German conductor, under whose baton a Sunday series of concerts is to be broadcast by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. The hours for the concerts are from 3:00 to 5:00 P.M. E.S.T.

football would be chosen to announce an important game? Yet that is just what happens in the field of music, which is the very backbone of broadcasting.

Not Patented

COLONEL LEMUEL Q. STOOP-NAGLE, one half of the Tastyeast Gloom Chasers, put his master-mind to the task recently and turned out a few more of those marvelous inventions for which he is so widely known. Here are some of them:

1. Cellophane umbrellas so you see whether it's raining or not.
2. Rubber buildings which may be bent over so that airplanes may pass without flying high.
3. Pianos with all black keys to make it easier to play in six sharps.
4. Reversible rivers which flow the other way to let automobile traffic cross the river-bed. This would eliminate the necessity of building bridges.
5. Permanent red signal-lights so as to avoid all traffic jams.

Appreciation

APPRECIATION of the harp is in no way confined to the drawing room, Verlye Mills, WTAM harpist now knows. Last week Miss Mills received the fol-

lowing letter from a lumberjack in northern Canada:

"Mie Der Mis Milles. I have had much joy listin to u play yur harup. It comes to me wen the sun is settin. The supeerintendind of this lumber has a readio in his ofis for a young injun book-ee-pur and I go in an plaie it wen I hafe to sweep the ofis. I am not an injun but I can lift 350 lbs. They call me thumbs. Do you lik strong men to here yu on the readio I like yur playin'."

Dough Boys

THEME songs from famous sound picture musical extravaganzas, beginning with some of the earliest on record and extending down to the present time, will pass in review before the microphone when the "Three Bakers" go on the air at 7:30 P.M. (EST) Sunday, October 11. The title of their sketch for this broadcast is "The Three Bakers in Hollywood" or "Fifty Million Yes-men Get Along."

Besides singing the theme songs and best known numbers from the great screen successes, the "Three Bakers" will essay an elaborate radio-film production of their own to be called, most likely, "Cimarron Buns" or something equally appropriate. The master of ceremonies or "Spare Baker" will remind listeners that these three musketeers of melody were the heroes of such monumental film spectacles as "Yeast is Vest," "Dough Boat," "The Merry Widdoughnut," "The Trial of Mary Doughan" and others too stupendous to be remembered.

Miss Radio

HARRIET LEE — tall, statuesque and blonde... The first "Miss Radio" to be heard regularly on network programs... Blue-eyed and nordic... Born in Chicago... named Harriet although the family had wanted Harry... Her first lessons to be done... Her first job was in a music shop where she worked all day and attended the Chicago College of Music in the evenings... Quite by accident she entered the radio profession... Practicing her "do-re-mi's" one morning there came a knock on her apartment door... Expecting an irate neighbor she was agreeably disappointed to find a benign violinist who suggested an audition at a broadcasting studio.

Harriet appeared at the studio but found she was too frightened to utter a note... They offered another chance and again she suffered from (microphobia)... However the third audition took... After she had had a number of radio appearances Wendell Hall heard her deep contralto voice and brought her to New York where she was immediately signed for a long contract with the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Looking Ahead

SAYS Frank A. Arnold, NBC director of development:

"By the year 1940 we will have learned how to overcome static and magnetic barriers, and by our additional discoveries in the short wave field render international broadcasting as possible and as practical as the best we are now doing locally. Ten years from now to broadcast around the world will be just one item in the days' work. The great broadcasting organizations will be operating their studios and plants on a twenty-four hour basis. Differences in time will be utilized so that while the rest of us sleep the night shift will be sending programs abroad, reaching countries during their daylight periods.

"Television, which for the last year or two has been peeking around the corner, will be walking up and down the street long before the next decade is finished. It is already a laboratory success. It simply awaits its development along practical and business lines, acceptable to, and in accord with, the desire of the radio audience.

"This is something which will affect the home more intimately than any one of the great developments of the future. I can picture the modern living room a few years hence, equipped for radio with speakers concealed in the walls and regulated by a simple wall switch. There will be sound



GREAT SERIES BEGINS

With Leopold Stokowski as its conductor, the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra will be heard in a series of concerts through seventy-one stations beginning on Monday, October 12, from 8:15 to 10:00 P.M., E.S.T. Pitts Sanborn, music critic, will serve as commentator for the concerts and will so design his talks as to appeal equally to laymen and to trained musicians.

movies, compactly installed and easily operated, whereby the family may see and listen to the best offerings of the silver screen. Television in its more perfected form will render it possible for you (by synchronization between the two instruments employed), to see an actual football game in action as well as hear the announcer giving his play-by-play account."

Idea

SPEAKING of how ideas are born! Wade, producer of "Wizard of Oz" programs heard three times weekly over WTAM, was stumped for subject matter. Julian Webster, staff arranger, had spent the day hunting and recounting his adventures, mentioned how the leaves were turning colours.

"That gives me just the idea I have been searching for," quoth Wade who immediately wrote a scenario depicting the brownies painting the leaves. The skit is a feature expressly for juveniles.



The name Player on a cigarette guarantees the quality and purity of the tobacco. It is more than a name—it is a reputation.

"It's the tobacco that counts."

PLAYER'S
NAVY CUT

Have you seen our Player's "Doggie" Place Cards? A set of twelve will be sent, free, on receipt of your name and address. Write to Dept. "P".
P.O. Box 1320, Montreal

Philharmonic Concerts

AMERICA'S oldest symphonic organization, the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society, under the batons of Erich Kleiber, Arturo Toscanini and Bruno Walter, will be heard...

world-wide fame in twenty-nine concerts to be broadcast each Sunday afternoon this season. The first concert, scheduled from 3 to 5 P.M., E.S.T., will be broadcast from the...

LAST!



The blue color mark is like the sterling mark on silver. It identifies the finest hard coal that has ever been brought above ground. 'blue coal' is colored at the mine with a harmless coloring that does not affect the coal in any way.

An Identified Coal!

Listen in on the 'blue coal' hour 5:30 to 6:30 every Sunday afternoon, over Station CFRB, Toronto.

UNTIL now only an expert could tell the difference between the many and varied kinds of coal. But now you can tell D.L. & W. Scranton Anthracite (hard coal), the finest ever brought above ground, by simply looking at it.

There is no possibility of mistake... for this fine coal is colored Blue... branded as other standard products are branded. No other coal can be trade-marked in this way, so that there cannot possibly be any substitution from the pithead to your furnace door.

'blue coal' is not new. This famous D.L. & W. Scranton Anthracite has been giving complete satisfaction in Canadian homes for more than 50 years. It has now been tinted Blue with a harmless dye, so that you may be certain of getting all the coal value for which you have been paying.

The color does not affect this clean, gasless, long-burning, economical fuel in any way... but it does make it easy for you to order with confidence. Simply 'phone your dealer and order 'blue coal' in the size you want. There can't be any mistake or misunderstanding.

And 'blue coal' is sold with this Guarantee: If it fails to completely satisfy we will remove the remainder without cost.

Order from your Dealer NOW — and know what 'blue coal' comfort means

IN TORONTO
The Elias Rogers Co., Limited
Distributors
and LOCAL DEALERS

blue coal
THE COLOR GUARANTEES THE QUALITY

LONDON LETTER

By P. O'D.

Sept. 21, 1931.

ONE of the minor discomforts of crises—and there are moments when I suspect it of being a major one—is that these lamentable occasions are destructive of conversation, leisure, and the amenities of life. Here is the weather relenting at last from its summer austerity, and one lovely day of golden haze succeeding another until they form an autumn symphony. Here are trees and shrubs and clambering vines splashing the hues of a universal harlequinade over the greys and blacks of London's usual colour scheme. Here are streets full of pretty girls looking prettier than ever after their holiday cavortings, and wearing the most delectable and amazing garments (where and how in the world do they manage to get them in these days of depression?) Here is—oh, everything to distract the attention from the more sordid cares and struggles of life! But the only things people seem able to think and talk about is money and politics—with money an easy first, money being so scarce and politics so plentiful. One is always apt to worry most about the things one hasn't.

While I feel compelled, as an earnest recorder of the week's events and interests, to say something about these all-absorbing but very tiresome topics, the difficulty is to pick out some phase or aspect of them that won't be hopelessly out-of-date three days after I have discussed it. It is like trying to describe a battle in full progress, complicated by an earthquake and a cyclone. Just now the one thing people are worrying about more than anything else is the Gold Standard. Britain is off it, as all the world was, no doubt, informed over red-hot cables and through the ether the first thing this morning. The newspapers are devoting the whole of their front pages to the new financial policy—except those papers, like The Times, which reserve their middle pages for such exciting and important news—and the financial pundits are busy explaining what an excellent or disastrous business it is.

Lord Beaverbrook, for one, frankly throws his hat in the air in jubilation. He has always denounced the return to the Gold Standard as premature and fatal to British industry. No man today is in a better position to shout "I told you so", and he is not denying himself the pleasant privileges of the position. Even the dignified and venerable Times seems to find much occasion for relief and hope, now that the decision has been made, but I cannot forget that month in and month out The Times has been warning everyone of the dangerous consequences of just this move. There are great financial authorities on either side, so we can all take our choice according to our natures, whether sanguine or soggy.

Regarding the political situation, there is an equally exhilarating diversity of opinion. Every little prophet has a forecast all his own. After diligently listening to as many as possible of them and consuming much time in silent thought, I have come to the well-considered conclusion that there will be an election in November, but that it won't be held until next spring at the earliest. The present Government will

go to the electorate as a National Party, with Ramsay MacDonald at its head, but the old parties will insist on preserving their identity and traditions, and also their leaders—except that Ramsay and Snowden will be left out in the desert—or in the House of Lords, which is a sort of heavily upholstered desert. There will be a high tariff as the only means of protecting British industry and agriculture and cementing the Empire, but the British public will never consent to forsake their ancient free-trade principles and their conviction that a cheap article is a cheap article no matter who makes or grows it. The pound will be kept somewhere near par, though the financial heavens fall, bringing all the little bulls and bears down with them, but devaluation will be accepted as unavoidable and the only possible solution to the problems of the export trade.

Do I make myself clear? Not very! But that's the sort of situation it is.

THERE is one man for whom I feel very sorry just now, and that is Mr. Gandhi. Here he has come to London with his loin-cloth and his goat's milk, his sanctity and his day of silence, and all the other stage properties of Mahatmaism. Ordinarily he would have been as spectacular a success as the Lord Mayor's Show. But he has picked a rotten season, poor little man, and, so far as popular interest is concerned, his act is almost a complete flop. He would hardly attract less attention if he wore a bowler hat and pants like everyone else. Even the weather let him down, and the evening he arrived there was a nice London drizzle, cold and penetrating, which damped and shrivelled him until he looked like a human kipper. How he must have longed for a little comfortable frying! But, to do him justice, he is sticking heroically to his loin-cloth and shawl—I mean, instead of other garments—and lately, of course, the weather has been a bit more kindly. Incidentally, some of the newspapers assure us—these reporters know everything—that his loin-cloth is a much more extensive piece of raiment than one might imagine, and that it really is about ten feet long by four wide. But what's the good of that when he wears it all crumpled up around his middle, instead of spreading it over legs and liver and lungs like a sensible man? But perhaps he does—when there's no one looking.

The Indian Round Table Conference goes on steadily sitting and discussing, but for all the interest the Press and public display in their sessions they might as well be sleeping. Even Gandhi himself confessed that he was "oppressed with a sense of unreality in the proceedings". Considering the magnitude of the problems they are dealing with, this attitude on the part of the public is possibly very wrong, and we ought all to be intensely excited about their debates. But the human capacity for excitement is strictly limited, and just now we have a good many other things to worry about which seem a lot more important. Besides, no one, not even the members themselves, seems to expect that they will accomplish anything solid and definite. They are playing to a poor house, and they are going through



CANADIAN BOY SCOUTS' NEW HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

This fine old residence, known as the Birkett property, situated on Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, near the Museum, has been purchased by the Boy Scouts Association of Canada for a headquarters building. The purchase was made possible by a bequest of \$20,000 in the will of the late Colonel R. W. Leonard, of St. Catharines. It is planned to build a two-storey addition to the property to be used as a stores house. There are 53,000 Scout customers in Canada to be catered to, so the need for a stores base is quite apparent.

their parts with the listlessness usual in actors under such depressing circumstances. But what can a touring company expect when it plays in opposition to a big local show put on by home talent? Gandhi has a good make-up, and so have some of the Indian princes. But Ramsay MacDonald and Baldwin and that blonde beauty, the Gold Standard, have the star roles. And they're playing to capacity—such capacity as they have!

Anyway, it's worth something for the country to learn that Easy and Wall aren't the same street.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

Don't make the mistake of thinking that they are feather-headed because they are feather-hatted again.—*Boston Herald.*

Wouldn't it help the depression some if it could be arranged to have Christmas in October this year? — *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

"Delighted to have met you. Come over, some evening soon, and bring your husband."

"Thank you so much, but we never go anywhere; you see, my husband is paralyzed. . . ."

"Don't mind that, dear; my husband's that way half the time, himself."—*Life.*

As a doctor, I cannot recommend any cigarette..but personally I always smoke

CRAVENA

CORE-TIPPED VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

There's a reason why you should smoke Craven A

because—

they do not affect the throat.

because—

they possess that extra touch of quality.

because—

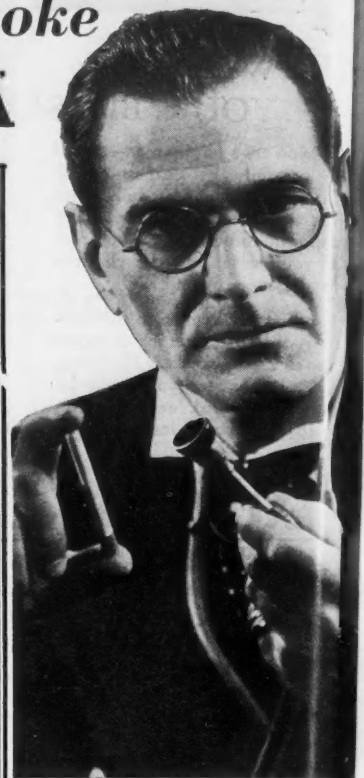
they are made with pure unadulterated Virginia Tobacco, Pure Paper, and natural Cork Tips.

because—

they are mild and they never vary.

because—

Craven "A" holds the award of the Institute of Hygiene and the only Certificate of the British Analytical Control awarded to popular priced cigarettes.



IMPORTED FROM LONDON

MADE SPECIALLY TO PREVENT SORE THROAT

CARRERAS LIMITED. 143 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND



IN THE coming weeks and months you will need more protection against skidding. Stopping for a tire change will be more disagreeable than ever. At today's low prices, the slight extra cost of Goodyear Heavy Duty Tires hardly amounts to the cost of one or two punctures, the annoyance of a single delay. For safety, for long trouble-free mileage, for lowest cost in the end, put on Goodyear Heavy Duty Tires all 'round. See your Goodyear Selected Dealer.



The Deputy Prime Minister of the State of Indor, India, Rao. Bahadur Sardar M. V. Kibe, attending the Indian Round Table Conference.

GOODYEAR

MADE IN CANADA

GOODYEAR MEANS GOOD WEAR

Way for the Broomes!

.... and a magnificent list of NEW FALL BOOKS

BROOME STAGES

By Clemence Dane

The story of one royal family of the theatre, from strolling players to the movies. A best-seller in London—"the book of the hour", says Hugh Walpole. "She handles the coming and going of generations with the epic sweep of Tolstoi."—Jean Steele Foley. \$3.00.

JUDITH PARIS

By Hugh Walpole

The story of Rogue Herries' fiery daughter; a colorful picture of Napoleonic England; an eloquent statement of English character. It is receiving the greatest press of Mr. Walpole's career. \$2.50.



Names you'll be hearing this Fall . . .

W. Somerset Maugham

FIRST PERSON SINGULAR

"Six little cakes and Ale's" — including the stories of a gentleman bigamist and a beauty who lavished herself on her butler. \$2.50.

Margaret Kennedy

RETURN I DARE NOT

The story of an amazing English country weekend, from which no guest emerged unchanged, by the author of *The Constant Nymph*. \$2.50.

William McFee

THE HARBOURMASTER

His best novel since *Captain Macdonald's Daughter*. \$2.50.

Compton Mackenzie

FOR SALE

Hailed in England as "the funniest book of the year", this novel of what the country-home fever did to one family is being compared with *Wodehouse* in the States. \$2.00.

"Front Page" Personalities

ROLLING STONE:

The Life and Adventures of Arthur Radcliffe Dugmore, by Lowell Thomas. His best adventure "find" since *Count Luckner*. Illus. \$2.50.

SISTER AIMEE,

By Nancy Barr Mavity

The whole fascinating story of an American phenomenon. Illus. \$2.50.

Edna Ferber

AMERICAN BEAUTY

An unwritten chapter of American life in the story of a family and a house, from 1600 something to now. Her best novel since *The Girls*. \$2.50.

Mary Borden

SARAH DEFiant

The story of a simple, direct and honest love, against a background of the most brilliant cosmopolitan society of our time. \$2.50.

Vicki Baum

AND LIFE GOES ON

A vivid tale of Elizabeth, the divine drudge—Vicki Baum's first new novel since *Grand Hotel*. \$2.50.

Cedric Beardsmore

DODD THE POTTER

The emotional odyssey of an enthusiastic young man—laid in the "Five Towns" scene of Arnold Bennett, the author's uncle. \$2.00.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL:

Dictator of the Modern East, by Dagobert von Mikusch. Some call him greater than Mussolini. \$4.00.

THE REAL MCCOY,

By Frederic F. Van de Water

The story of the king of all rum-runners, the man who gave his name to "the real imported stuff". \$2.50.

Clemence Dane's monumental novel of the theatre is representative of the excellent reading entertainment to be found this Fall. Remembering books you've enjoyed in the past, just glance over this list and see if it doesn't more than measure up to the standard of some of your favorites!

Love and Action!

Belle Mere, by Kathleen Norris. (\$2.00), is a powerful story of misdirected mother love—the other side of her famous novel *Mother*. In *Singer of the Wilderness*, (\$2.00), William Byron Mowery has written an adventure of sub-Arctic Canada which is being compared with Jack London. It's as packed, too, with action as James Oliver Curwood. And don't miss *I Jerry Take, These Joan*, (\$2.00), by Cleo Lucas, the 1931 Campus Prize Novel. It may remind you of *Young Man of Manhattan* . . . and *Oh Happy Youth*, by Kay Cleaver Strahan, (\$2.00), the story of "a little girl Penrod".

Crime and Mystery!

M. G. Eberhart, author of that famous thriller *While the Patient Slept*, has written another hair-raising tale in *From This Dark Stairway*. Other sure-fire mystery-novels are: *Dead Man Inside*, by Vincent Starrett; *The Gold Skull Murders*, by Frank L. Packard; *Cat's Paw*, by Roger Scarlett, and *Mar-der on the Ten-Yard Line*, by John Stephen Strange. \$2.00 each.

For the Thoughtful

The Gentleman in the Parlour, by W. Somerset Maugham, (\$2.50), a new edition of a favorite travel book. *Adventures in Solitude*, by David Grayson, (\$2.00). By the beloved author of *Adventures in Contentment*; new essays in a comforting vein. *More Essays of Love and Virtue*, by Havlock Ellis, (\$2.00). A frank discussion of the modern sex attitude, including married love.

Et Cetera!

Before the Mayflower, by John Yardley, (\$5.00). A fascinating and authentic book about John Smith and his fellow adventurers. *It Seems Like Yesterday*, by Russel Crouse, (\$5.00). An incomparable holiday gift book by the author of *Mr. Carrier and Mr. Ives*.

DOUBLEDAY, DORAN & GUNDY, Ltd.

UNIVERSITY AVENUE
TORONTO

SATURDAY NIGHT

AUTUMN LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

Edited by HAROLD F. SUTTON



"MARSHAL LYAUTEY"

BY ANDRE MAUROIS

Reviewed by Hector Charlesworth

"STRESEMANN"

BY ANTONINA VALLENTIN

Reviewed by George de T. Glazebrook

"ALEXANDERPLATZ, BERLIN"

BY ALFRED DOBLIN

Reviewed by Morley Callaghan

"A CULTURAL HISTORY OF THE MODERN AGE"

Reviewed by F. C. Green

"BROOME STAGES"

BY CLEMENCE DANE

Reviewed by E. J. Pratt

"OPEN HOUSE"

EDITED BY WILLIAM ARTHUR DEACON AND WILFRED REEVES

Reviewed by Frank H. Underhill

TORONTO, CANADA

OCTOBER 10, 1931

A Great Statesman

By G. DeT. GLAZEBROOK

"Stresemann" by Antonina Vallentin. Constable, London; Macmillan Co., Toronto; vi, 343 pages and illustrations; \$4.75.

IN SO far as any one man can be called indispensable, Gustav Stresemann was indispensable to Germany and to Europe in the years after the war. A man of ability, energy, and entirely devoted to the cause he served, he shouldered an unpopular task and carried it to completion. But his untimely death in 1929 left a gap in European statesmanship that has not yet been filled.

After four years of war Germany was left weakened, and almost exhausted by her efforts. On top of this was added the crushing treaty of Versailles which materially reduced her territory, obliged her to pay enormous reparations, forced her to almost complete disarmament, and introduced the humiliation of an army of occupation. These problems fell to the new republic when the empire disappeared before the disillusioned socialists. Saddled with this burden, there was some question as to whether the republic would survive. From the left came the attacks of the communists, and from the right the attempted coups d'état of the German fascists. Everywhere was dissatisfaction. Except for a few specialists and profiteers, the people of Germany were dispirited and often suffering. A strong leader was needed to lead them to better times, but the road they must follow was a hard one, and woe to him who took them along it.

The problems of Germany were intimately connected with Europe and the world. The solution of many of them depended on making arrangements with the other powers; for example, in the case of reparations and the army of occupation. But the connection went further than that. What was to be the relation of the new republic to France? to England? to Italy? What, again, was to be her place in the League of Nations? If Germany went into dissolution, which for a time seemed to be not a remote possibility, the whole balance of power of the great powers would be affected. In particular it became evident in London that the disappearance of Germany as a great power would make more probable the military domination of France. English statesmen had never been able to contemplate such a situation with equanimity.

JUDGING from his past career, Stresemann was a somewhat unexpected person to play the part he did. Born in 1878, he entered business after the university, and from business he was led to politics. In 1917 he became the leader of the National Liberal (later called the People's Party). Before the war he made flaming speeches in favor of a large fleet, and during the war he was convinced of the justice of his country's cause. He made all efforts to secure obedience to the existing authorities, and indeed he was at that time devoted to the imperial regime. "Never before," writes Miss Vallentin, "has Germany produced a statesman that so exactly embodied



ALFRED DOBLIN From a drawing by Horstense Amosge.



An Extraordinary Novel

By MORLEY CALLAGHAN

"Alexanderplatz, Berlin," the story of Franz Biberkopf, by Alfred Doblin; translated into the American by Eugene Jolas; The Viking Press, New York; Macmillan's, Toronto; two volumes, \$5.00.

A BOOK so unusual in design and so powerful in execution simply must be respected. It doesn't matter whether one agrees with the elaborate claims put forward by the publisher; this story of the Berlin underworld has enough vigor and originality to lift it far above a season's run of novels. It is the story of Franz, beginning with the day he is released from prison after serving a sentence for killing the woman he had been living with, and recounting in elaborate and often splendid detail, his effort to find some kind of a haven in normal civilian life. He gets all the worst of it. First he sells papers and goes straight; then he gets in with a gang of thieves, is tossed from a car, run over, and loses an arm. Later he lives comfortably on the avails of prostitution, the master of a sweet little girl, Mice, whom he begins to love. But even this security does not satisfy him and he is drawn back into a gang of burglars, mainly because he feels it necessary to demonstrate to himself that the loss of an arm doesn't make him useless for severe work. Up to this point we see Franz, the simple-hearted, honest man, who was so anxious to go straight and earn his own living, growing content with his lazy life. Then the very man who caused him to lose his arm, makes up his mind to take the girl, Mice, from Franz. Mice won't yield and is brutally beaten to death in a bath. So much for the actual narrative which is not particularly distinguish-

ed except for its flair for excitement and melodrama.

IT IS the author's vision and his driving power and his method that is so remarkable. It is a vision that sweeps over the whole of a city along the street, the political orator in the meeting hall, the pigs in the slaughter house squealing as they go into the room and wait for the butcher's knife, flashes from the stock market, accounts of the progress of a retail trade; it sees all these parts separately, almost arbitrarily, till the parts become a cosmic whole. And then within this broad outline there is the flow of prose dealing with the states of mind of a man like Franz, a prose always straightforward and simple but at the same time revealing, one after the other, dreams, hopes, bits of song, flashes of things seen. And then, superimposed upon it all is the shifting play of the author's humor that may be discharged at any point somewhat after the fashion of Laurence Sterne in "Tristram Shandy."

The author may talk to Franz. He is more likely to be talking to the reader, or launching into a lecture on sociology. Guideposts are erected at the head of every chapter, some of what the newspaper headlines, or flashes, to show how Franz is struggling against the life around him and that progress he is making. The method is not always successful, but sometimes they come too repetitious, sometimes they become too obvious.

In the case of the descriptions of the scenes on the Alexanderplatz, the author is quite memorable; and just as successful is the pace or so of description of a man, any man, who is having a rare after having eaten a heavy

(Continued on page 9)

An Actor Family

(Continued from page 4)

the Catholic-Lutheran struggle in 17th Century Austria. Jesse, a young knight, is the protagonist of Lutheranism and Maria, a simple woman of the people, the upholder of the Catholic cause. Jesse attempts to spread the forbidden doctrines of Luther in the district, almost succeeds in breaking down Maria's husband's faith and, the final spur to Maria's outraged soul, in removing a holy image of Mary from the countryside. She informs against him, he is arraigned before the Commission into Heresy and, in an outburst of religious frenzy, shoots one of the Commissioners, and is condemned to the scaffold. Maria knows no peace after her victory; she seeks the prisoner out in his cell and, in conveying the news of his wife and newborn son to him, wins his forgiveness, if not his soul. We leave Maria sobbing her broken heart out before the altar of the Sorrowsful Mother. The tale is told with literary grace and considerable dramatic power. The characters are not puppets who present good and evil forces, but human beings who are neither black nor purely white. Schimasek, Maria's husband, is an excellent piece of characterization; Maria, despite the slightly annoying consistency of her simple faith, is only less effective; and there are many other minor figures who carry conviction with them. The trial scene is superbly staged, a first-rate piece of dramatic tragedy. There is force behind the book, a force sufficient to make these burning faiths and their possessors glow again; one reads without questioning their validity. It is, of course, primarily a novel for Roman Catholics. Many others, to whom Mary is but a girl's name, will find much of the detail of Catholic dogma hollow and remote, though nothing can weaken the force and movement of the story itself.

GOOD historical biography requires either a passionate interest in the subject, or a passionate devotion to truth. The author of "The Messiah of Ishtar" is not moved greatly enough by his subject to give him the not-despite his impressive bibliography of German titles, is there sufficient vital force to the truth he seeks to convey. Prophets, whether true or false, can always find credulous thousands to follow them—it takes more than a Sinclair Lewis to kill off the Elmer Gantry—but Herr Kaschlin fails to make his particular prophet convincing. The story is of one, Sabatari Zevi, a false Messiah who arose in the Jewish world in the early 17th Century. He proclaimed himself the true Messiah, and soon numbered countless thousands in many countries amongst his followers. Finally he attempted to depose the Sultan in Constantinople, was betrayed by a number of his own creed, and renounced his religion and turned to Islam in order to save his skin. It is a fantastically superstitious and interesting period. Sabatari Zevi is a true ancestor of Elmer Gantry's, without that gentleman's boosterism, without and, at times, engaging qualities. In fact, Sabatari is a dull fellow. Little that is new in the art of playing upon the multitude appears to have been discovered in the intervening centuries except the radio which, though swifter than the 17th Century messenger, appears no more effective. The 17th Century with its religious massacres and wars and outbursts should make a vital and moving story, but in Herr Kaschlin's hands it becomes a little remote, dry, and insignificant.

The Broome pedigree is then unfolded, the son in each generation trying to eclipse the fame of the father, and the lightning flashes out of the rivalry. Internal feuds are generated, jealousies issuing tragically, though frequently softened by the natural pride in the mutual triumphs. Cleonore Dane is at her best when she is revealing potentialities that reach or escape successes and catastrophes merely by halfheartedness. Any moment the explosion may take place. This is what makes a drama with suspense, what makes Hilary, for instance, in the Bill of Divorcement, such a fascinating character to watch. Broome Stages is charged with the incredible. The audiences were ever under the impression that fresh interpretations of the Shakespearean characters might be presented on any occasion—so complete was the absorption of the actors in their own roles. One of the most vivid scenes in the novel is the last appearance of old Robert Broome in the Merchant of Venice. William, the son, had been trying unsuccessfully to oust the veteran both from the stellar role of Shylock and from the management of the play. At last he contrived to do it with a shabby trick. He had, unknown to his father, announced to the public through the play-bills that Robert would give a farewell performance on a certain night, and that afterwards he himself would assume the part. The house was crowded as a tribute to the famous tragedian. Robert had, up to that time, interpreted Shylock as a "cringing, slavering old Jew," and was so representing him in the opening scenes. But his eye fell upon the play-bill as he waited in the dressing room for the Trial Act. A sudden hatred towards his son (who was playing Antonio) took violent possession of him, and his entrance into the courtroom to face his enemy right through to his closing speech—

"You take my life when you do take the means whereby I live."

surpassed the finest moments of Keen, Kenble or Macready. It was impressive, and reached the sublime Miss Dane does a splendid bit of writing in her six-page account of this episode.

The sequel to the quarrel is just as dramatic. The superannuated Robert goes to see his son play the same part later on in the season. He secures a brace of pistols, but it is an ineffective comment on the Broome temperament when we discover that the old fellow's intention is not to kill his son merely for revenge but for his possible failure to perform the part well. When William, exceeding all expectations, receives the thunderous plaudits of the crowd, Robert turns the pistol upon himself.

Broome Stages is a vital rehabilitation of the Shakespearean drama. It is easy to imagine oneself in the the-

MUSSON
CANADIAN MADE BOOKS
BY WORLD FAMOUS AUTHORS

R. G. MACBETH
"Policing the Plains"

An interesting as well as historical yarn of the "red coast" of the west—the North West Mounted Police, whom "bad men" greatly fear. In this volume Mr. Macbeth tells many stirring stories of their wonderful feats—\$2.00.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS
THE MUSSON BOOK COMPANY LTD.
Publishers
Toronto

MUSSON
MADE IN CANADA
BY WORLD FAMOUS AUTHORS

MAGGARET PEDLAR
"The Men at the Crossroads"

EDGAR WALLACE
"The Man at the Crossroads"

ZANE GREY
"The Land of the Living"

R. G. MACBETH
"Policing the Plains"

R. L. BRYLEY
"The Land of the Living"

15.00 each

THESE ARE GOOD BOOKS

FLOWERS FOR THE LIVING by Nellie L. McClung \$1.10
VISITORS TO HUGO by Alice Grant Rosman \$1.10
LOOKING BACKWARD by Roland Petrice \$1.10
NEW RUSSIA'S PRIMER by Edward Bellamy \$1.10
THE SIXTH JOURNEY by M. Ilin \$2.00
THE KIRIBYS by Alice Grant Rosman \$2.00
ROYAL HERITAGE by Roland Petrice \$2.00
SPARKS FLY UPWARD by Oliver La Farge \$2.50
DEVIL'S DUE by Phyllis Boulton \$2.50
WHITE FAWN by Olive Higgins Prouty \$2.50
YEARS OF GRACE by Margaret Ayer Barnes \$2.50

THOMAS ALLEN, Publisher * **TORONTO**

BOOKS
NEW AND OLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD

The Albert Britnell Book Shop
765 YONGE STREET
TORONTO

History of Culture

(Continued from page 13)

nobles in palaces when thousands of the country nobility, as every school-boy knows, were worse off than the well-to-do peasant farmers and well-to-do country gentlemen with relief. Again in imagining a "beautiful harmony between the government and the people" Herr Friedell is wide of the mark. By thus explaining the popularity of the King he fails to grasp the basic characteristic of the old regime, its intense respect for the family idea. The King, as head of the vast group of families called the State, was the father of the people. But this did not prevent them from disavowing the King from his government which they hated. The King could make mistakes and usually did so in deference to public opinion but his own powers were much more limited than Herr Friedell thinks.

Everyone will be grateful to this author for his excellent pages on the classicalism in which he gives us at last a creditable picture of Greek culture as it really was, the antithesis, that is to say, of the bogus, colourless, plaster cast antiquity presented to the nineteenth century by the German Whiggism and perpetuated to this day by English public school masters and Prussian Oberlehrer. Take these lines on Greek sculpture. "But the Greeks were very far from the modern barbarism of leaving wood and stone unadorned; gaily and with a very natural and very artistic feeling, they tinted everything that came under their hands; and our white sculpture and architecture would have seemed to them an art for the colour-blind. The eyes, too, were as a matter of course painted on, or, better still, represented by jewels, crystals, etc." The Greek head, with pale plaster cheek, without the flash of an eye, without a look in the world, is the most speaking symbol of the neo-German Humanism. In the same way, Herr Friedell exploits the legend of the humane, aristocratic, high-souled Greek of whom we hear in every public lecture on the culture of ancient Greece. "There never was such a thing as Greek humanism and the first stirrings of it between the collapse of Hellenism." He exploits, too, the conventional idea of the delights of life in an ancient Greek city: "The terror under the Jacobins or in Russia today can give only a feeble idea of it."

There is no great book without its philosophical left-motiv and already we can discern in Herr Friedell an uncompromising idealist, a formidable enemy of nineteenth century scientism, and all mechanistic systems. All power to his pen.

Cavalier Queen

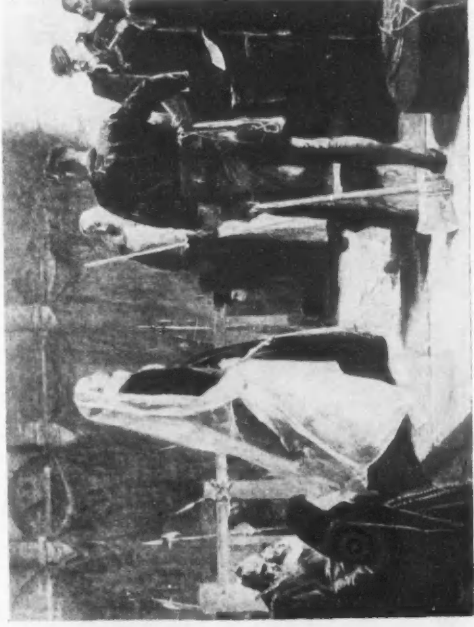
"The Tragic Queen", a Study of Mary, Queen of Scots by Andrew Dakers; Toronto, Thomas Allen; Price \$5.50.

By MARGARET ISABEL LAWRENCE

HISTORIANS have gone over and over, and over again, the evidence that remains. One eminent person will stand convinced she was a glamorous lady with seasoned taste for sin; another, equally eminent, will declare that all the alleged incriminations were lies and forgery, that she was the beautiful, unfortunate victim of political machinations.

Only one thing about her is certain, that she was, like the other Queen, Elizabeth, a cultivated, high-spirited woman of the Renaissance, but, unlike Elizabeth, she had personal convictions, and very little fear for abandoning them at the propitious moment.

Behind the tragedy of the whole dark story is fear. Everyone in England was afraid of Spain, and Spanish intrigue in English Government. Elizabeth was afraid of her throne, which she occupied by reason of Protestant disapproval for what the Pope said was illegitimate and what was not. Protestants were afraid of Catholics, knowing there was civil war in France, and not understanding how it was fomented by ambitious nobles to suit their own ambitions.



Mary, Queen of Scots mounting the scaffold, by R. Herdman.

own ambitions. Catholics were afraid of the Protestant Revolt, the strong Church of Rome being to them the only security to hold to in an unhappy world, and once gone, nothing but chaos would survive.

In a world of fear it is the people who fear most who remain. So, Queen Elizabeth, always in terror of assassination, pursued a baffling, secretive, apparently frivolous policy, and saved herself cleverly thereby. Queen Mary, with the cavalier courage of all the winsome Stuarts, laughed at danger to herself and courted it romantically. She was a woman who liked riding on the edge of things, trusting her beauty and believing in her destiny. To the very end it was so of both of them. Elizabeth died fearfully, though naturally, and Mary met the Executioner graciously as a Queen by right of legitimate birth would, and, as witnesses testified, with the peculiar spiritual sweetness that comes out of inward faith.

THIS newest study of her is definitely partisan, though it tries quite scholarly, not to be. It acknowledges the problems concerning Mary, but it hardly gives those of Elizabeth their due. It might very well be offered that Mr. Dakers does not know his Elizabethan history sufficiently well, or any of the Tudor dynasty in the documentary detail it possesses. He almost passes over the tremendous historic forces which made the clash between Mary and Elizabeth inevitable. He dismisses John Knox as a puritanical fanatic, which doubtless he was personally, who, by some twisted pre-occupation within his own nature, now to be explained by psychology, detested the exquisitely feminine Queen of Scots. It was far deeper than that. Mary was a woman of the Renaissance. She loved music and jewels, laughter and dancing. She had been brought up in the Court of France. It was very hard for her to understand the dull Scots, and she apparently did not ever realize that to be a successful monarch she would have to be not a person, but a consummate actress. Elizabeth, in her place, would have been as dour as John Knox himself, and kept her throne in Scotland. Mr. Dakers chooses to ignore the vitality of the Movement he represented in Scotland. It was a great struggle, with many issues that do not appear in the casual reading of history. The feudal system was still vigorous in Scotland, though the dominant Tudors had ended it in England. Mary was, much

Seventeenth Century Faith

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY FAITH "Jesse and Maria", by Enrica von Handel-Mazzetti; translated by G. N. Shuster; Henry Holt & Co., New York; McClelland & Stewart Ltd., Toronto; 351 pages; \$2.50.

"The Messiah of Isaur", by Josef Kasteln; translated by H. Paterson; The Viking Press, New York; The Macmillan Co., Toronto; 343 pages, with illustrations; \$3.50.

By JOHN H. CREIGHTON

HERE is no news of the day such as we have learned to expect from the contemporary novelist, but a return to the past. In both books the past is a 17th Century Europe swayed by fierce religious passions and struggles. In a country where no one is called upon to give up his life for his faith and, one suspects, few, if called upon, would, this world of tenacious held beliefs as a remote one and it is difficult to feel one's way back into it. Only the first of these books succeeds in bridging the gap and compelling the reader to "live in the world it creates."

Frau Enrica von Handel-Mazzetti is a well known Austrian historical novelist, now in her sixtieth year. Jesse and Maria is the first of her novels to be translated into English. For many years she has lived in the old city of Linz on the Danube, and the district about that city is the scene of the present novel. She is obviously deeply attached to the Roman Catholic faith and to her own country, but she is not a mere pious writer. Her impartiality is noteworthy, and it was once suggested, but not pursued upon, that her work might be denounced in Rome for its "indifferentism". "Jesse and Maria" is a story of

MARY died believing herself a Catholic martyr; which shows what the imagination can do for a woman. The pity of a book like this one is that, somehow, for all its careful handling, it gives the same suggestion. It is not, therefore, to be commended by anyone who longs for peace in religion, and the tolerance of

MARY died believing herself a Catholic martyr; which shows what the imagination can do for a woman. The pity of a book like this one is that, somehow, for all its careful handling, it gives the same suggestion. It is not, therefore, to be commended by anyone who longs for peace in religion, and the tolerance of

CANADIAN AND AMERICAN CATALOGUES ISSUED DORA HOOD'S BOOK ROOM 720 SPADINA AVE. - TORONTO 4, CANADA

ENGLAND The Unknown Isle by Paul Cohen-Portheim This "island focus" of the greatest empire on earth is succinctly and justly analyzed. Praised by "New York Times" as "superbly brilliant and witty" \$3.25 A BEST SELLER NEWMAN & WALLER 21 King St. East, Toronto.

SIR PHILIP GIBBS has written a swift and brilliant book of the Stuart period, around a figure of legendary physical beauty, amazing personal charm, fabulous wealth, generosity, high courage and reckless daring. A wealth of vivid historical detail with a startling recreation of the moods and emotions of those romantic days. "The Reckless Duke", by Sir Philip Gibbs—\$4.50. AT ALL BOOKSELLERS musson, toronto

A Colonizer for France in Africa

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

the French intervention in Algiers in 1830, a necessary work in behalf of nations trading in the Mediterranean who were menaced for years by that nest of pirates. Occupation of Indo-China, since developed vastly because of his hero that concerns him, and the analogy of his career to that of many famous British pro-consuls of the past does not escape him. He says that the higher order of Englishmen are "romantic conservatives"; and so also is Lyautey.

Hubert Lyautey was born near Besancon in 1854, of aristocratic ancestry



MARSHAL LYAUTEY From the bust by Jo Davidson.

"Marshal Lyautey", by Andre Maurois; translated by Hamish Miles; Toronto, Longmans, Green & Co.; 291 pages; price \$4.25.

ENGLISH speaking readers are familiar with the writings of M. Maurois chiefly through his brilliant and penetrating studies of British celebrities like Disraeli, Byron and Mrs. Siddons. Beyond most French writers he possesses an international outlook and it is fitting that he should have written an interpretation of the modern Frenchman who most nearly corresponds to those British pro-consuls who have carried the ideals of Western civilization to all parts of the world. Such figures, familiar in the history of our own Empire have been more or less unique in modern France; and the most eminent of them is Hubert Lyautey, Marechal de France, who also holds the British Imperial honor of Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, awarded because of his services to western civilization as a whole, in the pacification and industrial development of Northern Africa. The fact that M. Maurois has a profound sense of character adds interest to any study that falls from his pen.

M. Maurois' book is unfortunately incomplete. It was written in 1930 after Marshal Lyautey had supposedly retired from the public eyes for good, to play at gardening in one of his ancestral homes. It ends on a rather sad note, describing the indifference with which the great pro-consul's final return from his labors was treated in France, in contrast with the signal honors paid him by the British Admiralty, which ordered ships to escort the passenger vessel on which he sailed from Morocco to Marseilles. On reaching his native soil the only official greeting he received was a notification to settle overdue taxes without delay.

Yet within a few months France was to retrieve this neglect. A missing and final chapter necessary to make M. Maurois' monograph complete would relate how the French government last autumn sought him out in his garden in Lorraine and with affectionate and flattering insistence induced him to organize the great International Colonial Exhibition, which opened in Paris on May 14, 1931. The honors he then received must have convinced the great colonizer that his fame was secure. An appropriate appendix to M. Maurois' work (should a later edition be published) would be the article which Marshal Lyautey himself wrote for an English review "The Nineteenth Century on France and the International Colonial Exhibition" last spring in which he defined the principles of enlightened imperialism which during more than 30 years service guided his very fruitful and beneficent activities in Indo-China in Madagascar, Algiers and in Morocco.

To understand how rare the development of such a Lyautey has been in France, in comparison with Great Britain, it must be remembered that by the end of the Napoleonic wars, France had been stripped practically bare of her once great colonial Empire. Its rebirth began through

on both sides—scion of many famous families of France. Family records show that even as a child he had a gentle, princely bearing; and this personal praiseworthiness was destined to gain for him ascendancy over the proud Moorish chieftains of Northern Africa, who discerned in him a natural ruler of men. In accordance with the traditions of his caste he was designated in boyhood for a military career. His family were staunch Catholics and Royalists but not politicians. As a student in military academies he was extremely pious and chaste. When he was 16 France, which he had been trained to regard as ever-victorious, was disrupted by the Franco-Prussian war. But the ensuing period of disillusion served to render more intense his desire for the spiritual elevation of his country. Like many young idealists of his caste he believed that this might come through the restoration of a legitimate monarchy, under the aegis of the old royal strain, Comte de Chambord, then an exile in Austria, and in a romantic vision should proceed with the certainty and suavity by which a stain of a drop of oil widens when dropped on

(Continued on Page 12)

the French intervention in Algiers in 1830, a necessary work in behalf of nations trading in the Mediterranean who were menaced for years by that nest of pirates. Occupation of Indo-China, since developed vastly because of his hero that concerns him, and the analogy of his career to that of many famous British pro-consuls of the past does not escape him. He says that the higher order of Englishmen are "romantic conservatives"; and so also is Lyautey.

Hubert Lyautey was born near Besancon in 1854, of aristocratic ancestry spirit led him to consider the missionary possibilities of a movement to improve the lives of France's great conscript army. All around him he found young officers who cynically boasted that they knew the horses in their regiments better than their men. To him it seemed that officers were missing a great opportunity to elevate the uneducated lads under them; and he held that the drab conditions analogous to prison life under which the army lived were disgraceful and harmful. He expounded his views in an article "On the Social Functions of the Officer Under Universal Military Service" which when published by "Revue des Deux Mondes" caused a great sensation. At the same time he founded among his serious-minded friends a "Union of Moral Action". Naturally his views were not popular with those of the military caste who conceived the military career in peace as one of pleasure rather than severe moral duty; and the War Office thought it best to send a soldier of such disturbing ideas off to Indo-China. He was then nearly forty and in his own eyes his life had been singularly futile.

Until this time he had regarded the English merely as "hereditary enemies" but on the voyage to Asia he saw what English officers were doing in Egypt and Singapore and conceived a life long respect for certain phases of the British Empire. His intellectual education was completed when in Indo-China he encountered Col. Gallieni, whom he has ever since called "his master". This was the same Gallieni who 20 years later as Governor of Paris was destined to become the real victor of the Marne, a battle which if it had been followed up with the same initiative as Gallieni revealed in saving the situation would have been a really great victory. Obviously the Gallieni of Indo-China in the early nineties was the same being as the Gallieni of 1914 for the first thing he did when he met Lyautey was to take the elaborate schedules of instructions given the latter by the French War Office, seal them up in a brown paper parcel and tell his new friend to ignore them. He pointed out that in the tropical colonies they must deal with situations as they arose, and not according to routine instructions from officials thousands of miles away. Gallieni also taught Lyautey his doctrine of "the stain of oil" imbibed from the methods of Marshal Beaugrand, the early conqueror and pacifier of Algiers. This doctrine meant that penetration and conciliation of primitive tribes and nations should proceed with the certainty and suavity by which a stain of a drop of oil widens when dropped on

the French intervention in Algiers in 1830, a necessary work in behalf of nations trading in the Mediterranean who were menaced for years by that nest of pirates. Occupation of Indo-China, since developed vastly because of his hero that concerns him, and the analogy of his career to that of many famous British pro-consuls of the past does not escape him. He says that the higher order of Englishmen are "romantic conservatives"; and so also is Lyautey.

Hubert Lyautey was born near Besancon in 1854, of aristocratic ancestry spirit led him to consider the missionary possibilities of a movement to improve the lives of France's great conscript army. All around him he found young officers who cynically boasted that they knew the horses in their regiments better than their men. To him it seemed that officers were missing a great opportunity to elevate the uneducated lads under them; and he held that the drab conditions analogous to prison life under which the army lived were disgraceful and harmful. He expounded his views in an article "On the Social Functions of the Officer Under Universal Military Service" which when published by "Revue des Deux Mondes" caused a great sensation. At the same time he founded among his serious-minded friends a "Union of Moral Action". Naturally his views were not popular with those of the military caste who conceived the military career in peace as one of pleasure rather than severe moral duty; and the War Office thought it best to send a soldier of such disturbing ideas off to Indo-China. He was then nearly forty and in his own eyes his life had been singularly futile.

Until this time he had regarded the English merely as "hereditary enemies" but on the voyage to Asia he saw what English officers were doing in Egypt and Singapore and conceived a life long respect for certain phases of the British Empire. His intellectual education was completed when in Indo-China he encountered Col. Gallieni, whom he has ever since called "his master". This was the same Gallieni who 20 years later as Governor of Paris was destined to become the real victor of the Marne, a battle which if it had been followed up with the same initiative as Gallieni revealed in saving the situation would have been a really great victory. Obviously the Gallieni of Indo-China in the early nineties was the same being as the Gallieni of 1914 for the first thing he did when he met Lyautey was to take the elaborate schedules of instructions given the latter by the French War Office, seal them up in a brown paper parcel and tell his new friend to ignore them. He pointed out that in the tropical colonies they must deal with situations as they arose, and not according to routine instructions from officials thousands of miles away. Gallieni also taught Lyautey his doctrine of "the stain of oil" imbibed from the methods of Marshal Beaugrand, the early conqueror and pacifier of Algiers. This doctrine meant that penetration and conciliation of primitive tribes and nations should proceed with the certainty and suavity by which a stain of a drop of oil widens when dropped on

(Continued on Page 12)

An Actor Family

By E. J. PRATT

"Broome Stages", by Clemence Dane; Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; 703 pages; \$3.00.

SOME of the outstanding literary successes in recent years have emerged from the experiment of novelizing the history of families over extended periods: of selecting certain dominant characteristics which persist throughout generations, and fusing them with such power that the fiction itself takes on the sharpness and definition of a personality. The task is difficult because the reading public, having been taught to look for the central plot and to follow the fortunes of the hero to his triumph or defeat, demand as compensation the greatest display of resource on the part of the writer in the creation of fresh characters and scenes. That Clemence Dane accomplished this task with the Broomes, even as Galsworthy did with the Forsytes, will be generally admitted.

Broome Stages covers the theatrical history of a fertile dynamic family for two hundred years, from the time of George II down to this present generation. It is full with passion and strife, with love and hate, dominated by blood loyalty which often finds the solution for otherwise implacable quarrels. The branches from the original root run into the hundreds, but Miss Dane selects for special treatment only such sections as contributed to the "Broome tradition" of the stage. She could not have chosen a better genealogical tree for her own cultivation, for she came to it equipped with an intimate knowledge of stage craft and with a reputation for character portraiture particularly of neurotic and temperamental types. The whole story is pervaded by the spirit of incantation. Richard Broome, the first of his race, has his youthful imagination stirred by the love of fairies told to him by a witch named Lucy Godfrey, who imparts to him a verse charm which, to preserve its potency, must be held in the memory, recited word for word, and transmitted from "sex to sex"—from father to daughter, from mother to son. The spell is on the Broomes as long as they exist, and it determines the achievements and failures of their careers. But what is more significant, it sent Richard to the stage as the only means of approaching to the fairyland of which this charm was the symbol. "He spent lazy hours lying on the hillside, staring up through the yellow banners of broom into the blue sky. The song of birds, the thunder of the wind, the yellow banners tossed into the melting sky—he hugged these things into his mind, ate them, drank them, swallowed them down. Yet there they remained, sky, wind, broom banners, though he had eaten and drunk them, and he would stretch out his arms and draw them down again to wrap them round him like the mantle of a king. Thus clothed he would go strutting down the hillside, throwing out his arms in magnificent gestures of indignation and defiance."

HIS first real taste came as he watched through a crack in a barn door a group of actors rehearsing a scene.

(Continued on Page 15)



CLEMENCE DANE, author of "Broome Stages".

Speaking Up In Toronto

By FRANK H. UNDERHILL

"Open House", edited by William Arthur Deacon and Wilfred Reeves; Graphic Publishers, Ottawa; 319 pages; \$3.00.

OPEN HOUSE is an experiment in free speech. . . . The editors asked the members of the Writers' Club (of Toronto) to submit articles attacking anything or advocating anything they felt to be in the public interest. . . .

Thoughtful Canadians will recognize in the refreshing candor of Open House the herald of fearless discussion of all things vital to our national life. . . . This is from the publisher's blurb on the bright yellow jacket of the book.

"Canada is one of the few countries in which a book of this nature would be either possible or necessary. All other countries of the same intellectual level have means whereby men may be heard to speak freely and openly, putting their most radical opinions on paper or expressing them in public, as they have a mind to. . . . It is safe to say that many things appearing in this book could not be printed in any current Canadian journal having a prestige and a circulation that would make it an effective medium for the opinions and ideas expressed. . . . This book is open house to the writer who has been invited to come in and unburden himself freely. We must not be afraid to believe and say daring things, things that may seem heretical. . . . It must no longer be considered a sacrilege to doubt our gods of Finance, Big Business, Politics, Advertising, Education. . . . So we present Open House." This is from the introductory chapter by Mr. Wilfred Reeves.

After such tremendous trumpeting the innocent reader opens the book expecting the walls of our Canadian Jericho not merely to fall down but to be blown to atoms. He looks for Shavian epigrams against the damnable respectability of Canada, or at least for Menckesque outpourings

(Continued on Page 9)

History of Culture

By F. C. GREEN

"A Cultural History of the Modern Age", by Egon Friedell; Vol. II; Longmans, Green and Company, Toronto; 457 pages; \$3.50.

THE second volume of Friedell's masterly work is every whit as suggestive and original as its predecessor. It opens with a superb account of that most meaningless of all struggles, the Thirty Years War. This Herr Friedell sees as the herald of the Baroque, that "strange psychosis" which expressed itself in theatrical and wilfully irrational architecture, painting and sculpture. In seventeenth century Spain it gave us wooden statues painted a realistic flesh colour with crystal eyes, crowns of thorns and wigs of real hair; the operatic spectacles of the Italian Bernini with fireworks, waterfalls, throngs of animals and soldiers, outwitting our modern Parisian *féeries* of the Châtelet. But it produced also the creations of El Greco, starting, terrifying other-world visions; the mystic detached cruelty of a Loyola; the unreal reality called Don Quixote. In the Baroque our writer sees one of the most important cultural phenomena of modern Europe, a reaction against the "toxic" rationalism but a reaction of limited duration since the eighteenth century succumbed to the poison of Lockian empiricism.

The Baroque, he admits, is essentially irrational but it is more natural than the art of the Renaissance. This is only a seeming paradox. Classic art is natural but "normality is not the rule but the exception. Out of ten thousand men there may be one who is constructed exactly to the anatomical canon". Friedell's argument is that the Baroque, though it is theatrical, may because it is theatrical, be natural; for it is only on the stage that we catch a glimpse of man as he really is, "more undisciplined, more genuine, and more unimpeded than anywhere else". The men of the Baroque were actors and in their unconventionally more natural than their rational fellows.

More audacious is his attempt to portray Descartes as a philosopher of the Baroque because he subordinated reality to pure logic and by inventing analytical geometry, "the magic cross of the co-ordinates", achieved a supreme victory for reason over matter. This is brilliant dialectic but not convincing though in the effort to bring the art, music, literature and philosophy of the age of Louis XIV. within his definition of the Baroque, the author quite incidentally but wonderfully illuminates the fundamental rationality of all these expressions of one idea—the Cartesian.

I agree with him that there is one feature common both to the Baroque and to Cartesianism. Both strive to subordinate matter to form but in the art of Descartes time there is none of the opacity, the vagueness, the chiaroscuro peculiar to the Baroque. It is hard even to admit Friedell's later qualified description of it as "Baroque-tinted". Twentieth century illumination he points to as "scientifically based theory" the "stiff detachment" of the grand style and the untheatrical, doll-like woodenness of certain phases of Baroque. The answer to this is that

(Continued on Page 13)

they drifted into what he called "civil war" in Europe. His life as a provincial had brought him to the view that while men must not fight among themselves if humanity was to advance. But he contrived to make Northern Africa a splendid base of supply for the Allies, a stroke of luck that had never been counted on, in Paris. Public confidence in him was such that in December 1916, Aristide Briand, who had become Premier conceived that it would be a happy idea to bring him home, and make him Minister of War. It was an office for which Lyautey knew he was entirely unsuited but he was forced to assent. Lyautey had recently been retired and Nivelle promoted to the chief command. In Paris he found that Nivelle's head had been absolutely turned by his elevation and that much valuable advertising was abroad as to an offensive which would wipe out the Germans in the spring. He was appalled at the contempt for the enemy he encountered. Strong efforts were made to conceal from the new Minister of War the details of Nivelle's wonderful plan. When finally it was disclosed to him he realized that it was sheer madness. Shortly afterward the Germans rendered it absolutely abortive by withdrawing to the Hindenburg line. Lyautey struggled with the politicians until the middle of March when he was abruptly assailed in the Chamber for refusing to discuss military secrets before so large an Assembly. Broken in health he immediately resigned his portfolio. He was ill at Vichy when the Nivelle offensive disastrously failed and no man was happier than he when in May 1917 he was permitted to return to Morocco to deal with a new situation created by German emissaries who were trying to create a rising against France in Northern Africa. Years of splendid service lay before him during which he established a tradition which has made Imperialism a Jingo creed in his country.

A Great Statesman

(Continued from Page 2)

and the translation by Mr. E. Sisson is excellent. The author has done her work well. In places the reader who is not familiar with German politics will find the parties and chronology confusing, though such problems are to some extent solved by a table of events at the end of the book. The greater part of the book—and the most interesting part—is concerned with the six years from Stresemann's first government to the time of his death. There are many interesting sketches of other men, D'Abernon and Briand, with whom Stresemann was closely associated, stand out clearly. The former is "a man without prejudices, without preconceived ideas, with an enormous curiosity about his fellow-men and an insatiable thirst for knowledge. And yet impervious to every influence, self-enclosed and utterly self-dependent". Briand really lives throughout the book, and it is of the greatest interest to see the growth of sympathy between the two statesmen, comparatively minor figures, such as General von Seeckt, are also well drawn.

IN THOSE years Stresemann's great achievement was to stabilize, the Ruhr evacuated, and a beginning made in the settlement of the reparations question. The Locarno treaties stand as perhaps the spirit of the age of Louis XIV. was formal and dignified but not stiff and detached. The plays of Racine, the letters of Madame de Sévigné are masterpieces of fluid easy grace. It is only to the XVIII century mind that XVIII century France appears stiffed just as to a tout the urbanity of a gentleman seems like "putting on airs".

THE section dealing with Rocco, the decadence of the Baroque is fascinating. Watteau's pictures, the craze for *petites maitresses*, for pastels, porcelains, marionettes, mirrors, beautiful dresses and *chinoiseries* are revealed as the glittering facets of the jeweled idea, Rocco. The author is, however, led to exaggerate the social scope of Rocco, it is absurd to talk of Rocco man in connection with a style limited to a few wealthy fashionables.

The account of the Enlightenment, which centred in France, is marked by several flaws all of which arise from the author's lack of knowledge of French literature and *mœurs*. He does not understand the complexity of eighteenth century French society, assuming a centralization which was indeed evolving but even at the Revolution was far from complete. It is therefore beside the point to assert as he does that the Revolutionaries were easily able to control twenty-five millions by a turn of the lever because of this administrative but fictitious centralization. It is wrong in mind speaks of the people as lying in mud hovels and the

(Continued on Page 15)

CANADIAN MADE BOOKS

By World Famous Authors

MARGARET PEDLAR

"Kindled Flame"

Because she could find no real reason for refusing, Jane Farren became engaged to Kenneth O'Neill. . . . Then she met Dale Perrie! MARGARET PEDLAR weaves for you from this circumstance a fast-moving and intriguing love story — \$2.00

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

THE MUSKON BOOK COMPANY LTD.

Published by

Toronto

MADE IN CANADA

Books

MARGARET PEDLAR

"Kindled Flame"

EGGAR WALLACE

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

"The Man at the Crossroads"

"The Island of Terror"

intimate glimpse of a certain portion of English life.

Henry Williamson says in the preface to this book that it leaves him with a desire to send his boys to Eton. Many readers will have a similar reaction. While I imagine Mr. Williamson, because of his friendship with Mr. Heygate and disgust with critics of the book, has been led rather to overpraise it, "Decent Fellows" is full of interest and unquestioned sincerity. I doubt if one who hated Eton could have possibly written it. It is a sympathetic book about boys that should be read by those who remember their own formative days. It is also an intensely interesting sketch of Eton that should entertain all but the biased.

Mind as Well as Body

"Dwarf's Blood", by Edith Olivier; The Viking Press, New York; 278 pages; \$2.50.

By JESSIE E. McEWEN

THREE years ago a publisher, who was humorously inclined, issued a reprint of a mediocre Victorian novel, in order to show, by contrast, how differently the mediocrity of our time is presented. The novel was written by an Irish woman who had an amazing flow of words and a genius for creating unusual and ridiculous situations. Had I dropped "Dwarf's Blood" after the first ten chapters, I might easily have classified it with this Irish fiction. And there are points of similarity that cannot be denied. The author depicts herself entirely from her book. Her association with it is merely that of a recorder who, without emotion and without prejudice, writes down the progress of events and the development of emotion. At times an obvious sense of duty compels her to emphasize a moral conclusion and all this she does carefully with an eye to the essential ingredients of a story—a little love, a little mystery, a little beauty, a little action and an extravagant display of words.

Had I not read more than the first ten chapters—but I did and as a result, I have seen in the book, a story of great issues in which love and politics, patriotism and stern purpose bring in their wake, adventure, peril and daring, commingled with mystery and intrigue. A "Saturday Night" review says: "The Blanket of the Dark" is one of John Buchan's best romances, the work of one who is never less than an idealist. The old-fashioned virtues of loyalty and reverence make a light in the gloom of Tudor days.

THE BLANKET OF THE DARK, by John Buchan—\$2.50.

High Romance in the Days of Henry VIII—

A story of great issues in which love and politics, patriotism and stern purpose bring in their wake, adventure, peril and daring, commingled with mystery and intrigue. A "Saturday Night" review says: "The Blanket of the Dark" is one of John Buchan's best romances, the work of one who is never less than an idealist. The old-fashioned virtues of loyalty and reverence make a light in the gloom of Tudor days.

THE BLANKET OF THE DARK, by John Buchan—\$2.50.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

musson, toronto

very poignancy of the tale and the unnecessary recording of early events and detailed descriptions of backgrounds may be accepted as essential to the full characterization of Nicholas and Portia, but not of Alethea and of the boy who had a dwarf body but the mind of a genius.

Two Views of Russia

"The Greatest of These", by Nikolai Gubsky; Elkin Mathews & Marrot, London; 346 pages.

"Hurricane", by Nahum Sabay; Scribner's, New York; Copp, Clark, Toronto; 434 pages.

By J. L. CHARLESWORTH

ALTHOUGH written by different authors and in totally different styles, these two novels are complementary to each other. The background of Gubsky's book is the Russia of pre-war days. "Hurricane" begins at the same point as "The Greatest of These" ends, and describes vividly the chaos of the Revolution.

"The Greatest of These" has for its plot the somewhat conventional theme of feminine self-sacrifice, yet it is handled with a convincing deftness which saves the work from being classed as mere sentimentalism. The protagonists are the members of the Shan Ghyrey family, impoverished descendants of Tartar-Russian aristocracy. They consist of the father, who has deserted his wife but still visits and tyrannizes over the family; the mother, a saintly mystic; three attractive daughters, Nina, Nina and Tanya; and a loutish son, Pierre. About fifty other characters move in and out of the story, perhaps a little confusingly, but all adding something to its progress.

The most memorable characters are the mother and Tanya. Mme. Shan Ghyrey has passed through troubles that would have broken the spirit of almost any woman, but, sustained by her religion, remains unembittered and charitable. Her faith does not forsake her, even when Pierre marries his father's mistress. The three daughters, while not inheriting their mother's saintliness, derive from her a strength of character which carries them through a series of misfortunes. For Tanya, the youngest, a modicum of happiness comes at last. Self-sacrifice destroys Nina and Tanya.

In "Hurricane" the reader's interest is in the scene rather than in the characters. The novel opens with the outbreak of the Revolution in 1917. It is a little surprising to find the inception of the new order pictured as a bloodless, good-humoured affair. All classes are glad to be rid of the Tsars, but class hatred has hardly shown itself. The soldiers are tired of the war but are still responsive to the demands of patriotism. Kerensky and the Provisional Government manage to revive the military spirit for a time, but they cannot control the civilian population, made desperate by starvation. The Bolsheviks gain the supreme power and the Red Terror dominates the country.

The book contains some fine descriptive writing. Battles are fought with troops on the verge of mutiny, holding meetings of protest before going into action. The gradual brutalization of first the city mobs and later the peasants is suggested through sketches of Soviet assemblies. Throughout the book one feels the re-

lentless approach of a climax of horror—

Binding the novel together is the love story of Dubenko, a young officer, and Ludmilla, the sister of one of his comrades. The real heroine, Holy Russia, nevertheless that the author all human characters that the author is not entirely successful in making his actors convincing. In such a novel this can hardly be considered a fault, for those who, like the author, lived through the Russian Revolution, must find it fantastically unreal in retrospect.

Reading the two novels in succession, and assuming that they are reasonably truthful presentations of their themes, one feels that some insight into the Russian mentality has been gained. It would be interesting if either of the two authors, or another equally competent, could complete the picture with a study of Russia of the present day.

A Colonizer for France in Africa

(Continued from Page 3)

cloth. Gallieni also taught Lyautey that all the traditions of ancient peoples should be respected and turned to the uses of higher civilization. Above all he urged that markets, higher productive capacity and better standards of living for masses on the brink of starvation must ever be the aim of Imperial effort. Lyautey had found his life work. Thereafter he resisted all efforts to tear him away from it. Gallieni took him with him a year or so later to perform a great work of establishing order in Madagascar. In 1904 Lyautey's reputation was so well established that he was selected to deal with a dangerous and difficult situation on the Algerian frontier of Morocco and his "stain of oil" system together with his autocratic resistance of all interference by Parisian politicians, ultimately placed him in practical control of both countries and made him one of the great uncrowned kings of modern times. With- out in recent years his work was almost undone by the stupidities of Primo de Rivera in the Spanish "zone" of Morocco but he was able to rectify the situation—though with the fanatical Moslem leaders of the Moors eternal vigilance is ever the price of peace and prosperity! He increased the national wealth of Morocco enormously, built many towns and created the beautiful harbor of Casa Blanca. Northern Africa has never known such a benefactor since the days of ancient Rome. Last year he laid down his task at the age of 76.

MARSHAL LYAUTEY has been fortunate in that he was able to perform his life's work little disturbed by several events that tore France asunder. During the Dreyfus troubles he was far away in Madagascar though disgusted with the sinister manifestations of army politics then revealed. During the anti-clerical troubles of 1904-1905, when Catholic soldiers were sent to take "inventories" of Churches ("count candles" as Clemenceau put it) he was in Algeria. The dispute did violence to his earliest traditions, and he threatened resignation if churches where his ancestors were buried were molested. His representations were sufficient and the French Government put an end to orders likely to cause mutiny in the army.

Lyautey's contempt for European politicians was boundless when in 1914

I Went to Russia

By Liam O'Flaherty

Author of "Two Years", "Mr. Gilhooley", "The Informer", etc.

Here is O'Flaherty scintillating with humour, keen as a "whip" reporter and sensitive as the Celtic poet he is. He neither condemns nor commends Bolshevism but portrays it with a reality that compels the reader to form his own opinion. The narrative in the book, based on personal experience, is delightful and the same must be said of the descriptive detail. . . . \$2.50

Dona Barbara

By Romulo Gallegos

The reader lives the life of the Venezuelan cowboy, the rancher fighting for his life. Here is depicted the stark law of might, where a man's life is not worth a song, where fathers sell their half-breed daughters, where the law protects the powerful and crushes the weak.

This violent background is opposed to the realistic and dramatic story of Dona Barbara, the beautiful daughter of a white river-trader and his Indian mistress . . . \$2.50



The English, Are They Human?

By G. J. Renier

"There is no question in this work of the Scots, proud, intelligent, religious, and unfathomable. Nor of the Welsh, minute, musical, clever, and temperamental. I am not writing about the charming, untruthful, blood-English, the untruthful, restricted, stubborn, steady, pragmatic, silent and reliable English."—So the author concludes his introduction, and in so doing outlines the scope of his analytical study which is, at once, serious and humorous. For seventeen years Dr. Renier, a native of Holland, has lived in England and in that time he has had ample opportunity to consider the Englishman's attitude to religion, sex, law and education. . . . \$2.50



Endurance

(An Epic of Polar Adventure)

By Commander Frank Worsley

In writing this account of the work of Sir Ernest Shackleton and his men, Commander Worsley is not recounting the adventures of one man, or even of one man and his followers. He is telling a tale of high courage, of invincible endurance and of irrepressible humour through hardship and danger. From the Foreword by Admiral the Right Hon. Earl Jellicoe.

The author was master of "The Endurance" and accompanied Sir Ernest Shackleton on his ill-fated voyage to the South Pole. Herein he sets forth a record of that magnificent undertaking and in doing so he portrays the character of Shackleton, not only as explorer, but as friend, patriot and gentleman. Fully illustrated with photographs. . . . \$4.00

Maria Edgeworth

With an Introduction by F. V. Barry

Maria Edgeworth described her life as a feast of pleasures "greater in the enjoyment than in the anticipation". From the Irish rising in 1794 to the opening of Parliament by Queen Victoria in 1844, her life is a sequence of adventures. The letters in this volume were chosen from originals in the possession of the family. . . . \$4.25

Robert Walpole: and His Age

By G. Stirling Taylor

Robert Walpole, Earl of Oxford, in his virtue and his vices, is perhaps the most purely English figure in our political history.

As a human being he has the stately robust charm of a great oak tree amongst small undergrowth, as an administrator he ranks almost with Burleigh, as a manager of men he has never been surpassed, and rarely equalled, and, paradox of paradox, he was the untrained amateur in a world of professional politicians. . . . \$4.25

Original Engravings and Etchings

By Herbert Furst

The intention of this book is neither to serve as a history of the art nor as a text-book of the crafts, but as a guide to the appreciation of engravings and etchings. 183 illustrations. The book is printed on cream tinted coated paper, is bound in cloth of superb quality stamped in gold. . . . \$13.50

Jonathan Cape Limited

Thomas Nelson & Sons Limited

TYRRELL'S

for an intelligent knowledge of

NEW BOOKS

Kingdale 6118
820 Yonge Street,
TORONTO

Machineless Men

"Mexico: A study of two Americas" by Stuart Chase, in collaboration with Marian Tyler. Macmillan, Toronto: 338 pages, illustrated: \$3.50.

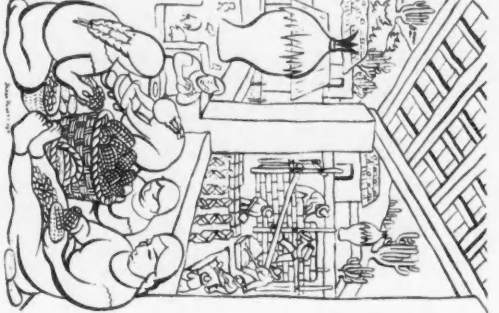
By EDGAR MCNNIS

THE salient fact about Mexico—and, indeed, about a great part of Latin America—is the survival of the Indian. This single inextinguishable fact is in itself enough to make the development of Mexico sharply different from that of North America. On this continent a scattered handful of aborigines was brushed aside to make room for the vast white influx. In Mexico there was no such influx and no such extermination. Throughout its whole history, the Indian population has persisted as the foundation of the state.

Behind this is another salient fact. The Indians of North America were largely nomads, ranging over the vast hunting grounds on which they depended almost entirely. When the hunting grounds disappeared, the extinction of the Indian followed. But the Indians of Central America had evolved a settled civilization based on a stable food supply—the cultivation of maize. They tilled the soil. They had fixed habitations. They evolved cities, and a leisure class, and a coherent social and political organization. They developed art and architecture, astronomy and mathematics, to a remarkable degree. And when the white man appeared, they did not succumb to him entirely. Their organization was crushed; their arts were often lost; but the Indian remained.

That is the fact at the core of Mr. Chase's latest study in sociology. He discovered it while looking for a vacation. He was told, he informs us, that the Indians had no time sense and that he ought to see the paintings of Diego Rivera. He went to Mexico, lured by these two curiosities. The book bears no evidence that he was disappointed in either; and only the most crabbed reader is likely to be disappointed in the book.

Mr. Chase's vacation proved to be something of a business's holiday. His interest in human ways of living, and his trained sense of the significance in human values, responded immediately to the stimulus of his Mexican experiences. The result is wholly fortunate in enabling the general reader to share the author's discoveries. He assures us that to the paintings of Rivera, "no process of reproduction in black and white can do justice"; but the sketches



From a drawing by Diego Rivera for "Mexico."

which enliven the book are not the least of its merits, and—what is only too rare—they form a direct, and pointed commentary on the text. As for the Indian, Mr. Chase exhibits not only his lack of time sense, but numerous other fascinating characteristics which make the volume a rich and vivid document of human nature.

THE Indian was conquered by the Spaniard, but he was not submerged. The Spanish empire was not based on immigration and settlement, but on the exploitation by adventurers of the resources of the new lands, including the native population. The results were unfortunate from the point of view of the native. It meant a loss, not merely of personal freedom, but also of the things which had made his civilization unique; and Spain offered him little which could be regarded as adequate compensation. Perhaps the decline would have come in any case. There is some evidence that Aztec civilization had already passed its apogee, and was being sapped by the over-reliance on the slave system of the Aztecs. In any case, the process was completed by conquest, and Aztec civilization collapsed with a disconcerting completeness.

But Spanish civilization replaced it only superficially. The Indians' remarkable talent for passive resistance prevented it from striking any deep and vital roots in Mexican life. Free villages gave way to the hacienda; the Church officially succeeded to paganism. But the hacienda system was far from universal, and the old pagan spirit was strong enough in many cases to transmute the Catholic religion into something very closely resembling its own image. As one reads the record it is apparent that, far from being completely established, the institutions of the Spaniard did not even achieve an amalgam with those of the Indian. They merely imposed a certain number of surface forms, behind which the life of the Indian, abhor though it was of all its ancient splendor, pulsed strong and unconquered not only by Spain, but also by the Industrial Revolution. The ancient maize civilization was based on the soil of the small, self-sufficient community. The assaults of the machine have made only the slightest impression on that persistent self-sufficiency. For the Indian not only lacks a time sense, he appears to lack all acquisitive instinct as well. "They have no tech-

for acquisition; their sales resistance is superb. When their simple wants have been met they go to a fiesta or they go to sleep." Before this "damned wantlessness" the whole philosophy of machine civilization breaks down.

It is this fact above all others that impressed Mr. Chase and aroused his enthusiastic sympathy. He went to Mexico just after completing his study of Men and Machines. That study revealed only too clearly the plight to which men have been brought by the machines which they have made their masters. The contrast of a community in which the machine had no vital share was thus all the more striking. And while Mr. Chase realized that the rejection of modern scientific methods carried with it certain real disadvantages, he was convinced that these were heavily outweighed by the benefits which the Indians' "damned wantlessness" conferred upon him. He would not have this changed, except in a few particulars. His advice is, "Be yourself, hombre!" And as he paints the picture of the wantless Indian, even though the picture may be idealized, it must give all of us who suffer from the phantasies and incoherence of our present industrial society a refreshing feeling of nostalgia.

FOR certainly no one with a grain of human charity could wish the poor Indian to share our own parlous state. We have got ourselves into a mess which only the most heroic measures can solve. We have evolved a system of mass production to reduce the cost of manufacture, and tacked it on to a system of exchange whose clumsiness ends by making products doubly expensive. We have managed to create a state of affairs in which an increase in actual wealth, in the form of consumable goods, means an increase in the likelihood of starvation. It is doubtful if the handiwork we are accustomed to think of in association with Mexico has anything like so disruptive an effect on the life of the average citizen as the growing insecurity which is the lot of most of us under the industrial system. We have created an internationally integrated system of trade and production, and in the process we have perhaps learned enough to order the affairs of a small-sized nation. Our achievements have outrun our intelligence; we are at the mercy of the works of our hands which have escaped from our control. Our present society is a gigantic and tragic paradox.

Undoubtedly we cannot go back on it. A return to the minor is outside the realm of possibility. This is especially true of Canada. The remedy might be some hope in the United States for the project of creating regionally self-sufficient units, but we have neither the variety of climate nor of products to make this possible. We cannot hope to change our standards of life, nor do we desire to. But so long as we need rubber and coffee and silk and cotton, so long will we be dependent upon world trade. Our problem is to harness our needs in channels which can be controlled and regulated. We have not even begun to approach a solution.

No one would wish another country to face a similar difficulty. The problem of Mexico, in fact, is less comprehensive. It consists in the question of whether the chief benefits of modern science can be

We are asked to struggle with Theodore through all his unattractive childhood, youth and middle age before we get to Lennie. Theodore's defense mechanism against life is a passion for higher education which, leading him to hibernate for the rest of his life in Oxford. There (and the Oxford scenes with St. Mary's, a cross between St. John's and Magdalen, are good) by a fake he becomes Warden of his College and when war breaks out makes a feeble stir back to life when he meets Lennie, the son he thought he left behind him.

Lennie meanwhile has grown up as a draper's assistant, the scene in which we are introduced to him being typical of his career. Without resentment the boy Lennie leaves his brother up, wipes the blood off his scratched knee with the dish cloth, produces from a pocket a hairy but adequate bit of torque for a final touch of comfort, and then returns to his "Chums." In the same spirit he marries, and leaves Doreen to go to war, leads his men cheerfully over the top, and is killed. Theodore, on discovering Lennie wasn't his son after all, reverts to type, and we leave him back at his High Table, I. At least, thankfully. Original Sin might account for Theodore.

"APPLE PIE BED" is described on its jacket, it was rather staggering to discover after having read the book through, as "not just a morality novel, but a story, a really deep tragedy of universal significance." There must be a special kind of mind dedicated to the composition of book jackets, a combination, perhaps, of high powered salesman and maiden aunt. My own reaction took the form of a phrase used in moments of stress by a certain character of Mr. Harry Wilson's invention. "I can imagine nothing of less consequence," he said.

A great many people know that a great many mothers are singularly helpless when the necessity seemingly arises of arming their daughters with useful information about the facts, so called, of life. There is something too intimate in the relation of parent and child to make the task easy. One of Shaw's admirable preferences deals with the very subject. Mr. Charles has sketched a particularly sharp Mother, and I do think an unusually unattractive daughter, but the conversation they have before the daughter's marriage is the only real one in the book at that. "Slightly," seems particularly the quality which all of the characters lack. When Mrs. McCormick hears her missionary husband has been washed away in the Chinese floods she behaves as a Mrs. McCormick doubtless would, but there doesn't seem much significance there, and when the unruly young artist who has been attracted by the rather charming younger daughter marries the older one I missed the significance.

At least the book is neither sentimental nor cheap. Most of the devilry recorded is of the superficial sort, sloughs its skin. Other more serious variations from the code are merely hinted at, without elaboration. Apart from the story of Denis Bailey and his fellows, Mr. Heygate gives an admirable relation of Eton life and customs. Throughout the pages Eton lives, perhaps not with the ethical clarity achieved by Shaw lastly, but with a vividness that brings the old school very near. The sharply dividing lines of societies, classes, and divisions of the system of fazing, the dress, the games and the house discipline—all are portrayed with a pen that is entirely adequate. The cricket game at Lord's, the descriptions of home life, are splendidly done and give a really in-

spendable done and give a really in-

Lesc Majeste

"Decent Fellows," by John Heygate; Cape-Nelson, Toronto: 400 pages; \$2.50.

By T. D. RIMMER

EVER since 1440, Eton has been the foster mother of generations of English males. The passing of the centuries has left a thick incrustation of sentiment on the old school and to attack it is, in the impassioned words of the second Earl of Birkenhead, "to throw mud at Westminster Abbey."

When "Decent Fellows" was published in England, therefore, old Etonians spluttered over their port, thought indignantly all night and in the morning wrote to the "Times." Journalists threw aside whatever detachment they had acquired in Fleet Street and joined in the hunt. On every hand, it seems, the hounds of caste were on Heygate's traces.

At this distance from Eton the novel can be judged more dispassionately. I have no hesitation in saying that the reported English condemnation is unjust, that the novel is a highly interesting portrayal of school life and customs and that it is written, not with tongue in cheek, but with a sincerity of purpose that has been a little overlooked by the critics of the book.

The boy entering public school is faced with many problems. Perhaps the most difficult is the choice between running with the pack or becoming a lone wolf. In public school the normal is the freakish type, the good fellow, the abnormal is the aloof, sensitive type. To a boy torn by conflicting desires, to succeed at school, on the one hand and to be known as a good fellow on the other, the decision is usually to follow the better-wether. This is the theme of Mr. Heygate's novel. Denis Bailey decides to be a decent fellow, which entails much suffering against the school regulations.

The relation of his problems and the result of his decision are really a plea for better understanding of the public school boy's dilemma and a suggestion that failure may have psychological reasons. It is evident that Mr. Heygate has suffered, not through the Eton system as such, but through the rigidity of the ancient clan laws which insist that a member must conform or become outcast. The same laws obtain in our adult caste system.

"Decent Fellows" has no enmity towards Eton that I can discern. It sets down conditions and incidents that are admittedly duplicated in any public school system. The more fact of age cannot guarantee Eton immunity. At least the book is neither sentimental nor cheap. Most of the devilry recorded is of the superficial sort, sloughs its skin. Other more serious variations from the code are merely hinted at, without elaboration.

Apart from the story of Denis Bailey and his fellows, Mr. Heygate gives an admirable relation of Eton life and customs. Throughout the pages Eton lives, perhaps not with the ethical clarity achieved by Shaw lastly, but with a vividness that brings the old school very near. The sharply dividing lines of societies, classes, and divisions of the system of fazing, the dress, the games and the house discipline—all are portrayed with a pen that is entirely adequate. The cricket game at Lord's, the descriptions of home life, are splendidly done and give a really in-

Outstanding Books of the Fall Season

New Fiction

A MAID IN WAITING

By John Galsworthy

The story of three thoroughly human characters, with several subordinate themes. The real Galsworthy, entirely away from the familiar "Forsyte" theme. \$2.00.

THE STORY OF JULIAN

By Susan Eriz

Starkly contrasts the pious realm of youth and the disintegrated world of the elders. Very delicately and artistically done. \$1.50.

THE JADE DESTINY

By Jeffery Farrel

One of the many good Oriental novels, make up this typical Farrel romance. \$2.00.

SUSAN SPRAY

By Stella Kaye-Smith

The story of a woman's temperamental reaction to religion, to ambition and to her own physical capacities. \$2.00.

WILD RYE

By Willa Cather

The story of a young English girl who, brought up in an earlier generation. \$2.00

BULL MOOSE

By Ridgwell Cullum

Gold in the Yukon River and a mad rush from Canada, Alaska, everywhere. A story of desperate adventure of death and romance. \$2.00.

WAR PAINT AND ROUTE

By Robert W. Chambers

The struggle of the English to drive the French from North America and especially from Louisiana forms the background. French and English. \$2.00

THE EXPENSIVE HALO

By Gordon Durol

In contrasting two sets of young people the author calls up the England of today. \$2.00.

SNOWS

By M. A. Dormie

Here is a story of delicious humor, wholesome and sweet, of English aristocracy. \$2.00.

New All-Canadian Books

THE TRAIL OF THE KING'S MEN

By B. Mohl Dumbauld

The author of "The Trail of the Centuries" and "Cowboy Saddle" reveals some little-known but highly interesting Canadian history in this romance set in the days of the American Revolution. It pictures strikingly the reasons for the trek of the United Empire Loyalists. \$2.00.

THE CULTURE OF FLOWERS

By H. J. Moore

Specifically adapted to our Canadian climate and conditions, this book is free from the drawbacks of similar imported volumes written for England or the United States. It is a manual intended for the amateur who is enthusiastic about his garden. Beautifully illustrated with color and colored plates. \$2.50.

THE CANADIAN BOOK OF GAMES

By William Gordon Brantford

An outstanding feature of this is the illustrations of hundreds of the thousands of the games in the book by photographs, diagrams and reproductions of modern picture books. The United States as well as in Canada and is thoroughly consistent with the best methods in its field. \$2.50.

HENRY HUDSON AND OTHER CANADIAN HISTORICAL PLAYS

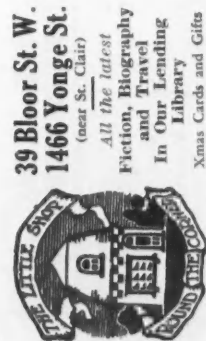
By Merrill Denton

See reviews in Canadian history cleverly dramatized by Canada's leading playwright for use in high schools and in Canadian schools. 326 colour illustrations. \$2.00.

See These at Your Bookellers

THE RYERSON PRESS

CANADA'S PIONEER PUBLISHERS :: TORONTO



39 Bloor St. W.
1466 Yonge St.
(near St. Clair)
All the latest
Fiction, Biography
and Travel
In Our Lending
Library
Xmas Cards and Gifts

When The Gods Love

"Schumann—A Life of Suffering",
by Victor Basch, Longmans, Green,
Toronto; 243 pages; \$4.00.

By A. RAYMOND MULLENS

BOOKS about the lives of great musicians usually are of two classes—those which bristle with technicalities and are, in consequence, of interest to a small body of instructed musicians only, or flowery, ecstatic, rhapsodical eulogies whose appeal is to the sentimental and flabby-minded.

Basch's "Schumann" cannot be included in either category. It is written in simple, straightforward language, it is temperate in tone, and it sets forth the struggles and sufferings of a life which was dramatic enough to interest anyone who reads books. In fact the material supplied by this biography is of the order that only requires the quickening touch of imagination to produce a gripping and heart-stirring work of fiction.

Schumann was a poet who expressed himself most readily in music, although he was a novelist, a philosopher and one of the finest music critics of all time. All his life he suffered from what he called a "psychic" malady which ultimately brought him madness and death; he lived a love story which is far more romantic than most fictions can offer; he died before his greatness was divined by any but a small circle of the music-loving public.

Basch does not attempt any critical estimate of Schumann's music; he does not, in fact, have very much to say of the music, *qua* music. In this I think he is wise. With a few exceptions the music of Schumann, wonderful as it is, makes its greatest appeal to those whose musical tastes are most akin to those of the composer; to those who definitely prefer the quietly poetic to the dramatic and grandiose; to those who do not find it hard to follow the caprices of a somewhat wayward fancy. Schumann is not easy to classify. How absurd, for example, it is to find any likeness between the A minor Concerto of Schumann and the B flat minor Concerto of Tchaikovsky or the architectonic majesty of the "Emperor" Concerto of Beethoven. How compare the subtlety of the Schumann C major symphony with the powerful dignity of the Beethoven Fifth or Seventh symphonies or with the symphonies of Schubert, the composer whose works Schumann most greatly loved?

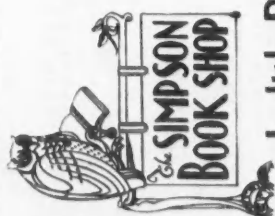
No, Schumann's works are their own best commentators. Basch, in refusing the role of critic, does something far more valuable for his readers. He describes the circumstances under which his greatest music was written, and in so doing adds greatly to our understanding of what might be termed the chemistry of musical creation.

Schumann's love story runs along familiar lines. He loved and was loved by Clara Wieck, one of the greatest pianists of her day. Papa Wieck, while greatly admiring Schumann's talent, was determined that his daughter should not marry the young, unrecognized genius. Every one who has written concerning this romance seems determined to picture old Wieck as a fanatical monster; Basch is no exception. I don't think this attitude is fair to



This is a picture of Warwick Deeping, the English novelist, who is so widely known because of his famous success, "Sorell and Son". He has just had published in Canada his latest novel—THE ROAD—in which he has recaptured the spirit, the quality, and the setting of "Sorell and Son". It is a more moving, more human story.

THE ROAD, by Warwick Deeping (\$2.25) is available in Canada, published by McClelland & Stewart, Limited, Toronto.



Judith Paris
by Hugh Walpole

A novel of Georgian England,
the story of "Rogue Herries",
daughter. Telephone Ad-
elaide 8711.

At \$2.50

THE
ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY
LIMITED

Exhilarating Reading

Many thousands will read with delight "My South Sea Island", written by Eric Muspratt, an adventure who can write, Har-
old Nicholson says of this book: "It is as intense and vivid as the best of Conrad," and in addition it is real.

"My South Sea Island", by Eric Muspratt—\$2.50.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS
musson, Toronto



SCHUMANN IN 1839

After the lithograph by Krichuber.

the father. Consider: Clara Wieck was a beautiful girl of eighteen whose talents were universally acclaimed; Schumann was poor and a rebel. Events would seem to show that Wieck knew far more of the dangerous nature of Schumann's "psychic malady" than did the sufferer. Consider the outcome of the marriage of Robert and Clara. Schumann died in a madhouse; a son, Ludwig, died insane after twenty-four years of a living death; the youngest son died at the age of twenty-four; a daughter, Julie, at the age of twenty-seven; Ferdinand Schumann became a morpho-maniac and died in a sanatorium. The grandmother was left with six children to support. Small wonder that poor Clara Schumann found consolation in the love of Brahms; the nature of their relations will never be known. Small wonder that Wieck felt the composer was not likely to prove a desirable husband.

In a review as brief as this must be, no space is possible for discussion of the secret society of musicians which Schumann founded: of the remarkable influence exercised by the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* which he edited; of the good fight he fought for finer standards of musical composition and performance. These and many other matters are of great interest to all who love music. In Basch's "Schumann" they will discover a gold mine of information concerning them.

Corn King and Spring Queen

"The Corn King and the Spring Queen", by Naomi Mitchison; Jonathan Cape-Nelson, Toronto; 722 pages and illustrations; 10s. 6d.

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE historical novel is ordinarily the most difficult and unrewarding of all forms of fiction. The author is at all times precariously balanced between the past and the present; so that he either falls into a dull historicity deadened rather than enlivened by the wooden characters that move through it; or he takes refuge in the tedious flippancy of anachronisms of the John Erskine school. He neither creates nor re-creates. Historical fiction, in fact is nearly always bad history and worse fiction and something any reviewer is entitled to approach with profound reluctance.

To all this Mrs. Mitchison is a remarkable exception. Her work is something so completely apart from

acquired without too much sacrifice of the stability attendant upon an agricultural and handicraft basis. The coming of the Spaniard destroyed the highest element in the indigenous civilization without compensation. It remains to be seen whether the coming of the machine can be permitted without risk of a similar disaster. Mr. Chase is hopeful, but admits to doubts. Meanwhile, he shows the solid worth of the social basis already existing in Mexico. It is an account full of fascination and interest in every detail.

Noble Roman

"The Life and Times of Marc Antony", by Arthur Weigall; G. P. Putnam's Sons; Toronto, Thomas Allen; 475 pages; \$5.50.

By L. A. MACKAY

MR. WEIGALL'S historical romance of the life and times of Marc Antony is a vividly written and substantial book, which deserves, and may reasonably expect, to make a wide appeal to that considerable section of the general reading public that is ready to take an intelligent and non-professional interest in the great figures and critical epochs of history. It is the first book in English that gives the ordinary reader an adequate idea of the true importance and real magnitude of that gifted, extravagant, and passionate figure of whom most of us know only that he made an inflammatory speech over Caesar's dead body, and threw away the empire of the world for the sake of Cleopatra.

We are so accustomed to regarding Caesar as almost a Gulliver in a Lilliputian Rome—a feeling which indeed many of his contemporaries often shared—that we frequently fail to do justice to some of the remarkable men he overshadowed.

Mr. Weigall brings to this book not only a wide study of the documents, and, as usual, a passionate if not always scrupulous championship of his hero, but what is most valuable, a keen and immediate sympathy that makes the whole story seem hardly as many years away as it is centuries. It is as a biographical novel, rather than a historical essay, that the book makes its chief appeal; and no more fascinating hero could have been chosen from the whole range of Roman history, than this brilliant, generous, impulsive, theatrical man, an able general and no mean politician, whom even the supporters of the victorious Augustus pitied and admired, rather than hated. Mr. Weigall's scorn for the academic historians is a little exaggerated; they have for a long time known all the facts he quotes, and used them more impartially, though coming on the whole to much the same conclusions; but few of them have been able to express themselves as dramatically and compellingly as he does.

One of the best things about the book is the fact that the author knows, and tells, all the scandalous stories of the period, and firmly refuses to disbelieve them for anything short of absolute proof, though he achieves occasional miracles of interpretation and exculpation when they would tend to blacken the character of his hero. On the whole, however, there can be little doubt that he is right, and the general character of Roman society of the time was much as he describes it. He is at his hap-

Now! Anyone with Moderate Means can Buy the 14th and latest Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica

New, wonderfully low prices are now established on this world famous publication. Day and night since early summer, giant presses have been turning out thousands of volumes and have now completed a printing equal to the biggest single impression of the new Britannica ever made. Now is the time! Don't delay—Send to Eaton's at once for particulars and full details about the new low prices.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
Encyclopaedia Britannica Department,
Toronto, Ont.

Please send me free illustrated booklet containing full page plates, specimen pages, list of contributors and principal subjects.

Name _____
Street or P. O. _____
Town _____
Province _____

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

The figure of Antony, however, on which most of his care and attention is lavished, stands out clear and convincing in its true worth, a man of brilliant intelligence and unusual vivaciousness and consistency of the resulting portrait. Comparison with his earlier *Vero* suggests that he is beginning to abandon the melodramatic over-emphasis that was the chief fault of that book; though the opponents of his hero still have the dice rather too heavily loaded against them. In the purely historical parts he is less sure of himself. At one time he uses the terms "Republican" and "Democrat" as party-names meaning no more than in the United States at present. The effect is very illuminating and the attitude probably correct; but at other times he speaks as if some great constitutional ideal was consciously at stake; though it seems clear that the only thing really at stake was whether Rome and the provinces should be ruled and plundered by a comparatively large landed aristocracy, or a small commercial pharocracy working by manipulation of ward-politics.

Consequently it was with more than ordinary interest and curiosity that I picked up the book written by Shackleton's sailing master, Commander Frank Worsley, or "Wuzzies" as he was called by the rest of us.

Having read it I look upon it as more of an autobiography than a story of the expeditions. It has Commander Worsley on every page, almost in every paragraph and even if not esoteric, it is certainly less of a faithful narrative of the two expeditions than a record of the personal experiences of one man, albeit I admit a very important member of the expedition.

Worsley's book is by no means complete in its information concerning personnel or details of the voyages and is not well arranged chronologically. Moreover, I fail to see what connection there is between the war episode covering the sinking of a submarine or the activities of a post-war

Polar Adventure

"Endurance", an epic of polar adventure, by Commander Frank Worsley; New York, Jonathan Cape & Harrison Smith; Nelson, Toronto.

By COMMANDER D. G. JEFFREY, D.S.O., F.R.G.S.

I HAD the honor of sailing on the *Quest* with Sir Ernest Shackleton as his navigator on the second Polar expedition in which that outstanding sailor, sportsman and explorer lost his life. I was also privileged to be con-

SATURDAY NIGHT

SOCIETY • TRAVEL • FASHION • HOMES • GARDENS

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 10, 1931

RECENT WEDDINGS OF INTEREST



Above, Mrs. Alexander Grant, formerly Helen Barbara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Rolph, of Welland, and her attendants. Back row: Misses Carol Macallister, Mary Rolph, the bride, Miss Betty Livingstone. Seated: the Misses Eleanor Brooks, Beverley Rolph, Helen Grant and Gillian German.
—Photo by Walter Dixon, London.

Above, Mrs. Robert Kenneth Slater, formerly Miss Margaret Macdonald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Macdonald, whose marriage took place in St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, on Sept. 14th.
—Photo by A. R. Imatby.

Above, Mrs. Robert Macqueen Baldwin, formerly Miss Ellen Crooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander David Crooks, Toronto.
—Photo by J. Kennedy.



Above, a delightful wedding group in Regina when Mr. Don. N. Knight was married to Miss Clarissa Cowdry. Left to right: Mr. Dick Malone; Miss Margaret Cowdry; Mr. Gurney Evans, Winnipeg; the bride and groom; Miss Helen Knight, Calgary; Alan Embury. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cowdry, Regina, and niece of Major-General J. McBrien. The groom is the only son of Mrs. R. S. Knight, Calgary, and the late Assistant Commissioner Knight of the R.C.M.P.

Left, Mrs. John Darragh, formerly Ruth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Turnbull, of Toronto.
—Photo by Charles Aylett.

Right, Mrs. W. R. Wonham, formerly Miss Margaret Murray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Murray, of Montreal. Mr. Wonham is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wonham, also of Montreal. The wedding took place on Sept. 26th.
—Photo by Jacoby.



AT ALL BOOKSELLERS
MUSSON, TORONTO

but so far as I know I have not been
shell shocked and am in complete pos-
session of mind and memory. If this
is so then Wuzles must be wrong.
For it was I who relieved Campbell
in command of H.M.S. *Penguin*. I

importance. The news the post and
west meeting with profound conse-
quences to both.
Of India, this author feels that
Gandhi would succeed by his non-
violent non-co-operation methods to

territorial ambition (sic) with no
memory of imperialism and intrigue
from the past to the down and with
a good record in education, phi-
anthropy and friendship. Is in a

STANDARD, was the little girl, Marge,
who did, struggling to be faithful
to her lover.

And then there's the speak-easy
proprietor who got raided and
sued the policeman on the beat for
breach of promise. — *Los Angeles
Examiner*.


J. M. DEWITT & SONS Ltd.
Publishers of the Canadian Forum. Sample copy sent on request, post free.
224 BLOOR STREET WEST, TORONTO 5, ONT.
1400 ROBSON STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

SUFFER NO LONGER FROM ACHING FEET HY-GE-NIC SHOES FOR WOMEN

For the Correction of
All Foot Ailments

Best shoe of the kind in the
world. Combines absolute com-
fort with smart style. Perfect
satisfaction guaranteed.
ALL SIZES, 3 TO 11—AAAA TO E
Price \$10

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR CANADA
OWENS & ELMES
89 YONGE STREET
We invite women interested to try on a pair
without obligation to buy.



Golden Glory
Fair hair gleams like spun
gold when washed with
Evan Williams "Camomile",
the safe Shampoo.
For your shade of hair there
is an Evan Williams Sham-
poo at your drug store.

An Empire Product
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Sole Canadian Distributors
PALMER'S LIMITED
MONTREAL

**Evan Williams
HENNA
SHAMPOO**

French and German Lessons
by experienced native teachers.
QUICK RESULTS
CLASSES OR INDIVIDUAL LESSONS
SPECIAL TERMS FOR STUDENTS
Phone Hillcrest 3690.

Among Those Present

XVI.—Rev. J. P. Treacy, D.D.

By JEAN GRAHAM

CANADA has owed much to Ireland, when we come to consider the ranks of the Catholic clergy. Yet Scotland, also, has sent us many distinguished clerics, among them being the Most Rev. N. McNeil, D.D., Archbishop of Toronto. At St. Cecilia's Church in West Toronto, we come upon a genial rector of Irish birth, who has rendered notable service to state and church. This is none other than James Power Treacy, D.D., who was born in the historic town of Tipperary, which was famous in the early days of the war for providing British soldiers with the rollicking song, "It's a long way to Tipperary." Dr. Treacy's father was Richard Mockler Treacy; his mother, Catherine Power. A brother, Dr. Richard Treacy, served in the war and resides in Tipperary; his wife (Josephine Madden) is a sister of Captain Madden of the Indian service. Dr. Richard Treacy was wounded at Compiègne, served at Gallipoli and Lake Durain (Balkans). There are two sisters in religious institutions as sisters of charity. Kathleen, the youngest sister, resides at High Park, Cabbantree, Tipperary, where Father Treacy makes his home. Dr. Treacy, who was born in the sixties, came to Canada, as a lad, in 1881, to an aunt, Mrs. Kearns of Tecumseh, County Simcoe. Dr. Treacy lived on the farm for some time and afterwards went to Colgan School, and for a while, to St. Michael's College, Toronto. In 1884 he returned to Ireland, and was sent by his parents to Castleknock College, Dublin. From 1887 to 1888 he was prefect of his school and captain of football and cricket clubs. In the latter year he was

gold medallist scientia et religi-
one. In 1899 he graduated, and
entered the Canadian College at
Rome. In 1891 he took his Ph.D.
one. In 1889 he graduated, and
received the S.T.D. in 1893, when
he returned to Toronto. He had
the privilege of serving with
Archbishop Walsh for some time
and accompanied him to Europe
in 1896. He was curate at St.
Mary's, St. Paul's and St. Mich-



REV. J. P. TREACY, D.D.

—Photograph by Lyonde.

ael's, where he preached a course
of apologetics on "The Bible and
the Church." From 1897 to 1904
he was a member of the Separate
School Board, Toronto. He wrote
the "Question Box" of the "Cath-
olic Register" from 1897 to 1905
and contributed various articles
to Canadian and American mag-
azines. In 1904 he went to St. Pat-
rick's Church, Dixie, and was ap-
pointed, with Mgr. McCann, V.G.,
and Mgr. Cruise, to prepare the
agenda on catechism for Plenary
Council of Quebec. He was theo-
logian at General Council and ap-
pointed one of the English secre-
taries of Council by Mgr. Sbar-
etti, Apostolic Delegate, 1909.
Mgr. McGrey appointed Dr.
Treacy one of the two Diocesan
Consultors, 1910. On coming to
Toronto, Archbishop McNeil ap-
pointed Dr. Treacy Parish Priest
of St. Cecilia's, where he now re-
sides.

Dr. Treacy flung himself into
work for the new parish with trul-
ly Irish enthusiasm, and soon had
the new rectory at St. Cecilia's
built at a cost of \$20,000. He also
bought land and procured St. Ce-
cilia's convent for sisters of Lor-
etto at a cost of \$35,110. He had
the church painted, installed a
new organ (\$8,000) and erected
marble altars from Pietra Santa,
Italy, in the church at a cost of
\$26,000. It will be seen that Dr.
Treacy is an extremely active
priest and, consequently, is de-
servedly popular in his parish.

During the war Dr. Treacy was
one of the speakers of the Govern-
ment for recruits in the Province
of Ontario. He spoke at Beeton,
Tottenham, Cobourg, Orono and
various parts of Simcoe and Hal-
dmand during the progress of the
war. As Dr. Treacy has an elo-
quence "all Erin's own", he made
an effective pleader for the Brit-
ish cause.

WHILE Dr. Treacy is far from
being a politician in any
party sense of the word, he cer-
tainly may be described as a "safe
and sane imperialist." He is of
the belief, to use his own lan-
guage, that the British Empire
"is the greatest factor for peace
and good-will and for religious
and civil liberty in the world." He
also believes in the closest har-
mony, commercial, financial and
political, between the British
commonwealths. The sons of
Ireland have sometimes adopted a
hostile attitude to England; but
this priest, born in Tipperary, is
an ardently loyal Briton, and has
done much both with speech and
pen, to make the imperial bond
closer and more lasting. Such an
imperialist can do a great work
for good, especially among our
younger citizens. In these days,
when so many of the old stand-
ards are being overthrown, it is
well to have those in authority
who are determined to uphold the
tried ideals of faith and honour.
Not content with the work of

a wide parish, Dr. Treacy has de-
voted himself to writing several
pamphlets of more than passing
interest. Among these we find
"Teresa of Avila," (1916), "Cate-
chetics or How to Teach Cate-
chism," (1927), "The Papacy and
Italy" (1930), "Socialism or
Christ," (1930), "St. Peter in
Rome" (1931). In reading these
publications, one is impressed by
the scholarship and breadth of
vision of the writer. There is a
grasp of modern conditions and
theories, and there is, at the same
time, a knowledge of historic
background which makes the
writer's conclusions of practical
significance. Especially valuable
in present-day discussions is the
brochure, "Socialism or Christ."
The government of modern Russia

MERCURY HOSIERY



made
to
adorn
and to
wear

one
dollar
up



**The Fred W. Matthews
Funeral Service Co.**
655 Spadina Ave. Toronto
Kingsdale 2101 and 2102

Since
1897

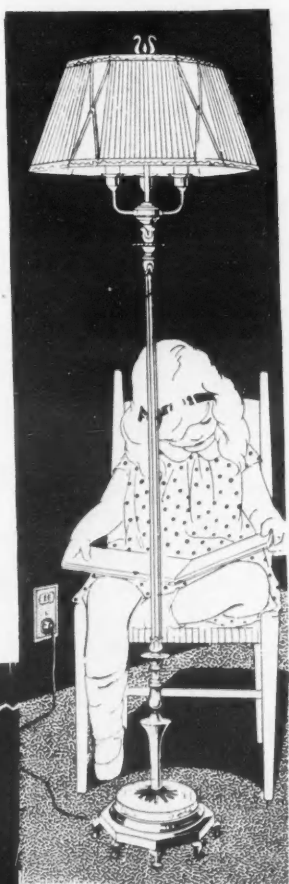
of Quebec is especially secure, esteem by our French-Canadian
since the Catholic Church is abso- friends. So, the teachings of the
lutely opposed to such anarchy Catholic Church in our commun-
as the Soviet practices mean. The as, are a safeguard against the
home and the state are held in (Continued on Next Page)

Has your home a Lamp in every socket?

Look around the rooms in
your home—in the halls and
basement, too—see if there is
a lamp in every socket. If
not, telephone Toronto
Hydro for a carton or two of
lamps.

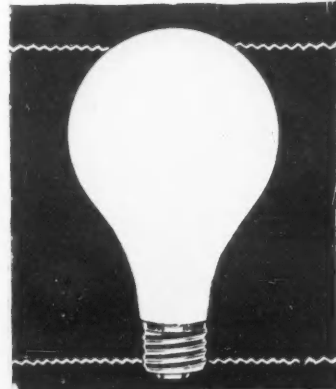
Early Fall is a good time to
do this, for soon dark days
will be here—more light will
be needed!

Plenty of light adds to the
comfort of your home—saves
eyesight as well—and greatly
lessens the chance of accidents
so common where the light is
poor.



TELEPHONE
AD. 2261
FOR LAMPS

Telephone your requirements
—have the cost added to
your next Toronto Hydro
lighting bill.



**GUARANTEED
FOR 1,500 HOURS OF USE**

Hydro Long Life Lamps are specially made for use with Hydro
current—they are guaranteed to give 1,500 hours of GOOD LIGHT!

**TORONTO HYDRO-
ELECTRIC SHOPS**

Yonge St. at Shuter

Telephone ADelaide 2261

Buy Goods Made in Canada—Give More People Work
—Bring Better Times

31-67

You call no more, fair lady—



when gas heats the home!

Because gas is right there at the tap ready when you
want it. No more need to call friend hubby at the office
to remind him of fuel wants. No need to tell him of a
cooling house when gas shoulders your heating burden
once and for all.

There are many homes in Toronto basking in the com-
plete comfort you so much desire. May we send you
the book that tells of these homes? There is no obliga-
tion when we send you a copy of "Always Summer".

The Consumers' Gas Company

55 Adelaide St. E.

2532 Yonge St.

732 Danforth Ave.



Mayfair
A Smarter Watch
for Women

Combining accuracy — style
— and beauty — The Mayfair
offers intrinsic values. Made
by the watch makers who
hold twenty-five world's
records for accuracy. Made
expressly for and sold ex-
clusively by EATON'S.

Other models from \$25.00

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

\$50.00

POMPEIAN

PRODUCTS FOR BEAUTY

A LAUGHING, animated, after-theatre crowd . . . bright lights . . . the hum of the city . . . and yet, in the midst of it all, they were alone. Throughout the performance Nedra had been conscious of David's admiring glances. The soft, satin-like glow of her skin tantalized him, he wanted to take her in his arms, to whisper his hopes and dreams for the future. Nedra was exquisite — David's dream girl.

Nedra is just one of the millions of women who use Pompeian products, for she knows that while it is possible to pay more, it is impossible to buy better. It's smart to be thrifty. Why pay more when you can buy Pompeian Beauty Products for less than half the fancy prices often asked.

Pompeian Bloom is a rouge of peerless quality — flows gently into the shading of your skin, lasts all day, and never crumbles, giving your face a glow of youth and vitality. It comes in six lovely tints.

Another new creation by Pompeian, the indelible Lipstick, can be obtained in the shade that suits you best — Light, Medium or Dark. Your favorite toilet goods counter will have Pompeian toiletries on hand.



"IT'S SMART TO BE THRIFTY"
is the verdict of Pompeian girls
who have learned to spend less

Indelible Lipstick 60c. — Night Cream (Cleansing Cold Cream) 60c. — Day Cream (Vanishing) 60c. — Massage Cream 60c. — Powder Compact 60c. — Talc 25c. — Beauty Powder 60c. — Bloom 60c.

FREE! New Pompeian Art Panel. Write today. Enclose 10 cents for generous trial sizes of Pompeian Beauty Aids and booklet "Your Type of Beauty." Address: Pompeian Company, Ltd., Toronto, Can.

Sales Agents: HAROLD F. RITCHIE & CO. LTD., 10-18 McCaul Street, Toronto, Ontario 40

FALSE TEETH ARE A GREAT INVENTION BUT
KEEP YOUR OWN AS LONG AS YOU CAN

In any mouth *pyorrhea*
may lurk 10 years unnoticed



False teeth often follow pyorrhea, which comes to four people out of five past the age of 40

PYORRHEA, dread disease of the gums, is responsible for half of all adult teeth lost.

It may infect your mouth early in life. The germs first lodge at the "tartar line" where teeth meet gums, and their virulent breeding may continue for ten years before you become aware of your condition. For this insidious disease works down the roots between teeth and gums, while its vicious presence goes unnoticed. It comes to four out of five people past the age of forty.

Don't wait for bleeding gums to threaten loss of teeth

At the first warning sign, tender bleeding gums, go to your dentist for treatment and start using Forhan's twice a day. If pyorrhea has not fastened itself upon you, play safe by making Forhan's a regular daily habit.

Take no chances with your dentifrice

Not only does Forhan's clean your teeth and bring back their natural beauty and whiteness — it also protects your health by ridding your mouth of dangerous infections. It cleans your teeth without danger to the enamel, for Forhan's contains no harmful abrasives. It stimulates the gums and tissues of the mouth, reduces or prevents inflammation, and brings back the coral glow of health. And it causes loose teeth to tighten by its astringent action on spongy tissue.

Forhan's is the discovery of a dentist, R. J. Forhan, D. D. S., who for 26 years specialized in the treatment of pyorrhea. It is unique in that it contains Forhan's Pyorrhea Astringent, an ethical preparation widely used by dentists in the treatment of this dread disease. Forhan's Limited, Montreal.

Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS

What Paris Wears

By SOIFFIELD

Paris, Sept. 18, 1931.

I HAVE just come back from a trip along the Mediterranean coast, from Marseilles to Monte Carlo, and although I spent one or two delightful days in some tiny wee fishing villages that I passed on the way, I received my greatest reactions at Juan Pins, Cannes and Monte Carlo.

I have placed them in the order of merit starting from the lowest to the highest, for never have I seen the present day fashions so abused as at popular Juan. I hope I never see another beach pyjama and that the great creators will start thinking right now of what they can produce before next summer to ring the change. One was as well dressed at Juan in a pyjama that had cost a dollar and a half as in a startling creation which cost anything from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars . . . some of course cost much more, but so general was the dreadful uniform, that the whole effect of richness of material or cut was completely lost, and the only people who stood out at all, were the women who had stuck to a navy blue trouser with fairly wide legs in a good quality jersey. These were worn with a nautical looking top of blue and white striped cotton, with a blue and white handkerchief knotted around the shoulders.

As pyjamas and the most abbreviated forms of bathing suits were the only articles of attire that struck me at all at Juan (for women wore them from morn till night) I'll pass on to Cannes where I at least found good taste and less banality.

THE new fashions were definitely in, and the Croisette in spite of the sun can be quite cool enough at the tea-time hour to sport a woollen creation. But it was not so much the woollens that I noticed at Cannes, but the varied uses of velvet and velveteen for afternoon wear. Weird looking little suits with doubled or tripled decks skirts, and short basque jackets to them were to be seen in nigger, malakite green and black velveteen. Many of these suits buttoned tight to the neck with a minuscule fur collar, which when worn open stuck out in Medical fashion from the neck.

I tead'd at the New Casino called Palm Beach, and it was a perfect picture of summer in an autumn setting. A few late bathers still lingered in swimming suits. I only saw two pyjamas, and the rest of the folk there had got their recreations over in the morning and were settling themselves down to the more sober attractions at Cannes.

It is very often at this period of little season that the Riviera sets the general lead for what will be worn when Paris fills up again in a month, and this year if it is anything at all to go by, there will be a complete lack of long afternoon dresses at all receptions or teas.

Attractive suits of velvet or very fine broadcloth, to which one can add the change of three or four blouses, will replace the long rather dowdy looking frock of which you must have two or three at least, and over which you have to wear a coat anyway.

IN SPITE of bad times which seem to be generally continuing throughout Europe, and of which the pessimists like to talk in hushed voices of "not even starting to be really bad yet" . . . there seems to be a general impression that one will have to dress up a great deal more this winter but the "grand chic" is apparently going to be the stay-at-home party run on economy lines, where even if the guests have to bring their own chickens and champagne, decorum will insist on a *tenue de soiree* worthy of the house.

But I'm drifting back to Paris before I have reached Monte Carlo, which seems to me to be the hub of all smart society at the present time. More picturesque than ever I found it, and now that the new Beach Hotel is completed, there just seems to be nothing lacking to make it and keep it the most secluded spot in Europe. Monte will always have its cachet of respectable old ladies who are not outwardly perturbed by the trend of modern times, and who still revel in the joy of the young gay things (and some of the old ones too) dressing in the evening to appear at one or another of the smart rendez-vous where well known people from the world over mingle at night.

So that it was at Monte Carlo, that I got my first real glimpse of the new evening dresses. When trains are omitted (and I saw very few of them) the line is distinctly shorter, in fact so many that I have seen without just quoting another period, seem to have Directoire tendencies.

That is, the waist line is raised just so slightly, so that the skirts fall in supple short folds to the shin bones and not any lower. Summer still lingered at Monte Carlo as well, for so many of the women were still wearing very soft shades of chiffon for their evening dresses. Many greys were to be seen, tortoise-shell brown and loganberry, while velvet completely out-shadowed any tendency to wear black satin or lace.

Not one bustle did I see in the whole of Monte Carlo, some velvet dresses had short basque effects at the back of them, but these all fell flat away from the hips, so that one hadn't even the satisfaction of suddenly exclaiming . . . "there's one!"

Capes were distinctly more popular than coats, some were very abbreviated, but the more practical kind especially for winter wear, were three quarter length in velvet or plain lames, lined and trimmed with fur, and often worn round the neck with an elaborate modern addition of the cape chain. By this means they can still hang loose on warm evenings, or be gathered snugly round one when it turns cold.

Among Those Present

(Continued from Page 30)

doctrines which have proved destructive of all, in Russia, that could be called civilization.

Throughout Christendom the alarm has been sounded, and the world is now aware that the Soviet system means more than indifference to religion. It means active hostility to religious belief, and especially does it mean enmity to Christianity. Socialism, in its early days, meant a very different philosophy to that which is taught to-day. In this pamphlet, "Socialism or Christ?", the author plainly shows what the earlier reformers attempted to do, and what the present-day propagandists are determined to destroy. The Pope, in his recent encyclical, has announced anew the teachings of Christ. The spirit of the Sermon on the Mount has never really been tried in the attempts to solve the Labor Problem.

As the writer of this treatise says:—

"It is only the Spirit of Jesus Christ working through the Church that can eliminate the causes of strife, subdue the powers of self-interest, cupidity, avarice, love of domination and hatred and lead men back to the days of the Agape, when 'the multitude of believers had but one heart and soul; neither did anyone say that aught of the things which he possessed was his own; but all things were common unto them'." (Acts 4: 32).

Travellers

Dr. Charles Morse has returned to Ottawa after spending six weeks in the Canadian West.

Sir Norman Watson is returning to England this week after a transcontinental tour of Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. John Labatt and their children, of London, Ont., who spent the last month in Ottawa, have returned home.

Senator George Lynch-Staunton and Mrs. Lynch-Staunton, of Hamilton, Ont., have arrived home after spending some time abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Moffat Dunlap, of Toronto, sailed last week for England.



MRS. HELEN TAYLOR, of Blackpool, England, who is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Jaes, Lawrence Park, Toronto.

TAILORED SPORTSWEAR



ALLURING as the call to the fairways, yet trim as only truly tailored sportswear can be, is this typical Avon Knit zephyr ensemble. The skirt sports t o kick pleats, while the fishtail coat and modernistic pattern of the hand loomed pullover complete the last word in today's chic.

AVON KNIT
SPORTSWEAR

Talk of the Town



"Those tots simply won't be still a minute. How do you ever keep them looking so well dressed?"

"It was a problem, Jerry, until I discovered THE MIRACLEAN (odorless) WAY of NEW METHOD CLEANERS, and now their coats and suits are as smart looking as my own."

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY CO.

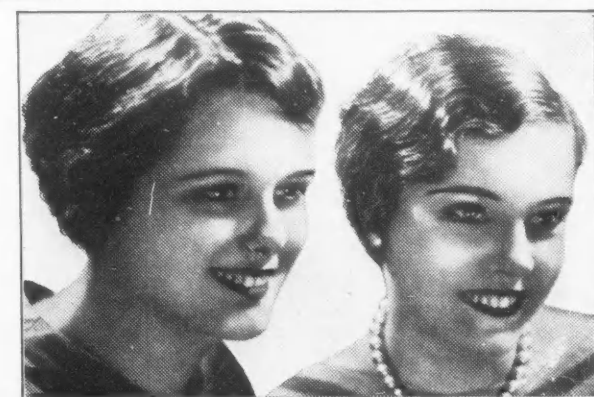
LIMITED.

"We Know How".

MErose 2411

COLLEGE AT CRAWFORD ST., TORONTO

Less handicapped nowadays



"New ideas on personal hygiene responsible," says doctor

THE DOCTOR in a leading women's college was comparing this generation of girls with those of 25 years ago.

"We don't have nearly so many illness excuses from girls nowadays," he said. "Girls have learned how important it is to keep their systems functioning normally at all times. And at times when they are most

likely to be upset and thrown off balance, they take special measures."

What doctors advise girls to use on such occasions is Nujol—a spoonful every night for several days before-hand helps to keep everything normal even under abnormal conditions. For it contains absolutely no drugs or medicine. Perfected by the famous Nujol Laboratories, 2 Park Avenue, New York City. Try this treatment for the next three months, and see if it doesn't make things much easier for you.

Be sure you get the genuine.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS
musson, toronto

PUT SO FAR AS I KNOW I HAVE NOT OPENED
myself to the world in complete pos-
session of mind and memory. If this
is so then Wuzles must be wrong.
for it was I who relieved Campbell
in command of H.M.S. Pangloss. I
imparting to the bees the last and
West meeting with profound conse-
quences to both.
Of India, this author feels that
Gandhi would succeed by his non-
violent non-co-operation methods to

territorial ambition (sic) with no
memory of imperialism and intrigue
from the past to live down and with
a good record in education, phil-
anthropy and friendship. Is in a

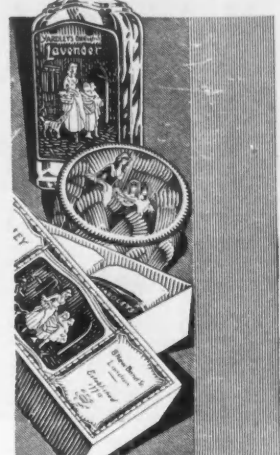
SYNOPSIS: WAS THE LITTLE GIRL, Mizee,
who died, struggling to be faithful
to her lover.
THE German critics have put out
elaborate claims for this book.

And then there's the speak-easy
proprietor who got raided and
sued the policeman on the beat for
breach of promise. — Los Angeles
Examiner.

J. M. DENI & SONS Ltd.
Publishers of the Canadian Forum. Sample copy sent on request, post free.
224 BLOOR STREET WEST, TORONTO 5, ONT.
and
1300 ROBSON STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.



YARDLEY LAVENDER



Perfume, Face
Powder, Com-
pact, Day and
Night Creams,
Bath Salts, etc.
"The Luxury
Soap of the
World," and
Gift Cases.

It is impossible, now,
to conceive of society
deprived of the Yard-
ley Lavender. The
vogue of the youthful,
vivacious freshness of
the Lovable Fragrance
has become a very
part of Canadian
social custom—just as
it has been in England
these 100 years

The Lovable Fragrance

At all Good Drug and Department Stores

YARDLEY 33 Old Bond Street LONDON
CANADA: Yardley House, Harbour at York St., Toronto. U.S.A.: 452 Fifth Ave., New York.

Good Foundations

By ISABEL MORGAN

THEIR new name is "founda-
tion garments". And it must
be admitted it is a much more
descriptive term for these dainty
undergarments than the word
"corset".

The old controversy "to wear or
not to wear one" is, of course, a
long dead issue among smart
women. The gowns of this season
with their svelte lines, suavely
molded bodices and hips, clinging
fabrics and fitted lines, accede to
the foundation garment an ex-
ceedingly important place in ap-
parel.

The new foundation garments
are sane and designed for com-
fort. They follow the natural
lines of the figure. They control.
In short, they are the foundation
upon which the Fall ensemble
with its defined lines, is built.

There is a foundation garment
for every type of figure and for
every occasion. For evening, the
correct foundation is a one-piece
garment in a very lovely fabric,
because it imparts to the figure
the graceful flowing lines that
are so important in gowns of this
type. The fabrics of many of
these garments designed for wear
under the formal frock, are ex-
quisite . . . lustrous satin, cob-
webby lace woven flat so its de-
sign does not reveal itself through
the sheerest gown, crepe de chine,

shantung batiste, moire silk, faille
and a host of other fabrics. Some
of these evening garments have a
deep lace flounce attached to them
which does duty as a slip. Don
the single garment and voila —
not another undergarment is
needed!

The black satin and lace founda-
tion is a sophisticated choice
for wear under the black evening
gown. White satin with ecru lace
is excellent for brides and others
who wear white or very pale
pastel shades in the evening. Pale
pink used to be the generally ac-
ceptable shade, but this is being
supplanted by a more subtle
shade which is a pleasing blend of
peach and beige. It is exception-
ally attractive when combined
with ecru lace. Of course, all
evening garments are backless
and the extreme décolletage of
this season may be worn with
confidence that the undergarment
will remain invisible.

There is comparatively little
boning in the new garments—even
in those intended for the very
large figure. In those designed
for the slender figure it is entire-
ly absent. Discreetly placed pan-
els of strong hand-woven, silk-
covered elastic and a knowledge
of stresses akin to that of an en-
gineer building a bridge, enables
garments to be so well designed
that the soft, silken fabrics and
elastic can perform their function
of controlling the figure much
more efficiently than the multitude
of bones and heavy fabrics in
earlier corsets. Sometimes of
course, light boning is used in
garments worn by the larger wo-
man.

The 'teen ages are wearing soft,
wispy little all-in-one garments
rather than the infinitesimal gar-
ter belts of former seasons. These
are modified versions of her older
sister's one-piece garments and
are without a trace of boning.

A compromise is effected be-
tween the freedom of the separa-
te girdle and brassiere which so
many people like, and the pleas-
ing lines of the combination
garment. This compromise is made
in a new garment which has been
designed to combine the best fea-
tures of both kinds. It is a girdle
with side sections of porous elas-
tic and a fabric front panel which
extends above the waistline over
the diaphragm. An uplift ban-
deau is attached to this by means
of small buttons. While this gives
a fitted line at the front, it leaves
the rest of the waistline free of
restraint.

Then there is another rather
cleverly designed garment which
hooks at the side up to the waist.
The brassiere section then is fast-
ened around at the back by a
simple criss-cross arrangement
that gives the figure an exception-
ally attractive line.

One garment seen recently
probably will be part of some for-
tunate bride's trousseau. Fashion-
ed of ivory satin it is trimmed
with lily-of-the-valley lace in a
deep ecru shade. The lace forms
the upper section and a wide
ruffle at the bottom, and delicate
lace lilies are applied in a flow-
ing pattern up the front.

Step-in girdles of all elastic or
with wide panels of elastic inter-
spersed with fabric to give addi-
tional firmness and with little or
no boning, are ideal garments for
sports wear. They also are excel-
lent for wear when lounging.
They are being made longer now
as indeed are all foundation gar-
ments, and are splendid for pas-
times involving much physical ac-
tivity. The side-fastening girdle
with its greater tendency to figure
control when worn with a ban-
dau, is excellent for clothes of
the spectator sports type and or-
dinary daytime activities.

A foundation garment of some
kind should be worn at all times,
even when attired in dashing
lounging pajamas. A well-fitted
foundation garment always is
comfortable and should be worn
most of the time if the figure is
not to acquire those lines that are
the despair of oneself as well as
one's modiste.

DRESSING TABLE

TAKE a dab of cotton, dip it in
sachet and tuck it in your
clothes—it's a French idea. Tiny
sachet pockets are concealed in
the embroidery of some new lin-
gerie that comes from France.
The embroidery is a rather
sprawling design of roses—in
reality places of concealment for
the sachet.

VISIT Helena Rubinstein's Salon

—for a scientific diagnosis of your skin
—for expert advice on your home treatments
—for beauty treatments created just for you
—for make-up that will glorify you!
There is no charge for private consultation.

Essential to Your Home Beauty Care

Pasteurized Face Cream Special, the super-cleanser
for Dry and Normal skins. Soothes, molds . . . 1.00
For oily, blemished skin, Pasteurized Bleaching
Cream. Bleaches while it cleanses . . . 1.00
Beauty Grains—the pore-deep wash that banishes
dirt, blackheads, oiliness, large pores. Renews
the skin . . . 1.00
Youthifying Foundation Cream . . . makes powder
alluring and adherent . . . 1.50, Special 5.00
Youthifying Tissue Cream—for preventing and
removing squint lines, crows'-feet . . . 2.00 3.50
Valaze Rouges and Lipsticks—youthful, flattering
shades for all types. Beneficial and beautifying
ingredients. Rouges, (Cream and Compact) from
1.00—Lipsticks . . . 1.00, 1.25, 2.00

On sale at all her Salons and all leading Dep't and Drug Stores

helen rubinstein

126 Bloor St., West, Toronto
Phone: Midway 4047

PARIS

LONDON

IT TAKES a certain *Savoir-Faire*
to wear the smart, new hats of
1931. A knowing how to do, the
French call *savoir-faire*, and that
is what it takes to make the new
Fall hats of Period influence smart,
flattering and very 1931. They
must be put on from the front!
They must show at least half the
left side of your hair! They must
cover at least half your right eye-
brow! Many of them come to rest
on your cheek bone! Without that
certain *savoir-faire* they lose all
their style!

One of the prettiest and most
original presents was shown by a
Mayfair jeweller recently. It is a
necklace of jade and amethyst and
is intended as a twentieth birth-
day present for one of the gayest
and most golden-haired members
of young society. There are twenty
pieces of jade in the necklace,
carved into tiny elephants and each
is separated from the other by a
ball of amethyst.

There is a rather fascinating
lipstick that comes in the form of
a gold-tipped cigarette. The tip
is removable and reveals the hid-
den cosmetic.

"This hurts me more than it
does you," remarked Police Judge
Cavin Muse of Dallas, Texas, when
he fined his daughter \$10 for
speeding and \$3 for running past
a stop sign, and then dug down and
paid the fines himself. — *Schen-
ectady Union-Star*.

"I disapprove of all brutal
sports, prize-fighting, angling—"

"Good heavens! How can you
name those two sports in the same
breath?"

"Why not? Isn't it the object of
both pugilist and angler to land a
hook in the jaw?" — *Stray Stories*.

The new Empress Eugenie hats
may help to revive the corset and
bustle industries, say fashion ex-
perts. That ought to pull us out
of the depression in pretty good
shape, anyway. — *Wichita Beacon*.

YOUTH AND BEAUTY CAN BE OBTAINED ONLY



IF THESE MUSCLES
ARE KEPT FIRM

Ortosan

The most perfect
Beauty Method

is the first and only genuine method, teach-
ing correct face muscle firming by illustrated
charts in combination with the famous
Rejuvenator.

5-IN-ONE

FREE BOOKLET ON REQUEST.

ORTOSAN SALON
37 Bloor St. W., Toronto K1. 3655

How to shorten the depression:
Pay as you go, and go somewhere.
— *Dallas News*.

"How did you like the banquet
last night?"

"Not at all."

"Wasn't the food good?"

"Yes, very good—but I sat next
to a lady who squinted, and she
ate off my plate all the time." —
Lustige Zeitung (Cologne).



CATTY but True

"They were mean to
say it . . . but I knew
they were right"

married! I never saw such a magical
improvement. I'm proud of them
now, thanks to Lux.

Wives, Everywhere

So many wives are now using Lux in
the dishpan! It keeps their hands
lovely as those of the woman with
maids. In fact, 305 famous BEAUTY
SHOPS say:

"With all our experience, we can't
tell the difference between the hands
of the wife who uses Lux in the
dishpan and the hands of the woman
with servants to do all her work."



Costs less than 1c a day

So many soaps dry the natural oils of the
skin. Bland, gentle Lux protects these skin
oils. That's why it keeps your hands lovely.
Buy the big package—it does six weeks'
dishes!

"I was ashamed of my hands, but I
had hoped no one else noticed them.
Then I chanced to overhear that com-
ment. From the woman I admired
most in our club, too.

"Careless", she had called me.

"Then I realized how my red,
roughened hands SPOILED the
effect I wanted to make. But
how to have pretty hands—with
dishes to do three times a day?

A Friend's Advice

"It was a little friend of mine,
who works in a beauty shop,
who helped me out.

"We use LUX suds in our
manicure bowls", she told me—
"because they leave the hands
very soft and lovely. If I were
washing dishes I'd use Lux in the
dishpan—for my hands' sake!"

"I tried it, and now my hands are
as white and smooth as before I was

Beauty Treatment for Hands ... LUX in the Dishpan

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto

FREE To Housewives

We will mail you 2 weeks' supply of Liquid Veneer and tell you how to get. Entirely Free, a Liquid Veneer

\$2.00 Polishing Mop

LIQUID VENEER
For Dusting Polishing and Preserving
Pianos Furniture Woodwork Automobiles

"Leaves No Greasy Film."

LIQUID VENEER CORPORATION,
239 Liquid Veneer Bldg., Bridgeport, Ont.



Bring Colour and Variety to Your Fall Planting

We offer you choice from more than 200 distinctive varieties of

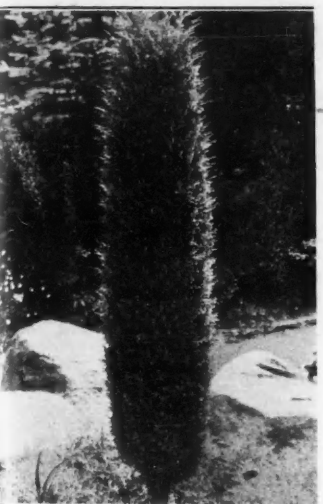
Canadian Grown Flowering Shrubs

Send for illustrated colored catalogue

Stone & Wellington

The Fonthill Nurseries (Reg.) TORONTO

Est. 94 years 850 acres
49 Wellington St. E. Phone Elgin 7016



The Swedish Juniper (*Juniperus suecica*)

Plant Evergreens Now

The SHERIDAN NURSERIES Limited

4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5
City Sales, 1186 Bay St.



If you asked her why...

...her teeth are like pearls, she'd laugh; but her mother would tell you:

"Hutax Tooth Paste, regularly and carefully brushed on with a Hutax Tooth Brush. Why Hutax? Because I know that the Canadian Oral Prophylactic Association (Canada's leading dental authorities) is responsible for both paste and brush. My dentist told me so; also that all royalties on Hutax Products are used unselfishly for Mouth Health Educational Work."

It's pleasant to think you're helping other people while keeping your own teeth healthy."

THE NEW HUTAX TOOTH PASTE

Feminine Fashions

By MARIE-CLAIRE

ISN'T it curious that *Liberty*, *Equality* and *Fraternity* should be the motto of the land from whence our fashions come? Show me, if you can, the Equality existing between a frock from Lanvin and one off the peg in the *Galleries Lafayette*, and if you are so clever, throw in a few words on the Spirit of Fraternity aroused in two women who meet wearing them. Then add a description of a woman enjoying the Liberty of wearing her last year's hat this year, and move to the head of the class. The social upheaval of the French Revolution is said to have been largely responsible for the standardization and sobriety of men's present day costumes, but it's still the genius of the French dress-makers which keeps the feminine world stepping. En passant, there is a good deal of nonsense in this talk of the sameness of men's clothes. Any smart woman knows they don't look a bit alike. A man with a good tailor is as immediately conspicuous to you and me as he would be with feathers in his hat, or lace at his wrists in the Charles II manner, were they fashionable. However the idea men were all going to look alike was born about 1789 and lots of men have helped to bring it up by a pretended indifference to what they wear.

If you have ever owned a frock with the label "Jeanne Lanvin, Paris" inside it, you have not only had a costume which I am sure you loved, you have had the product of the mind of a very interesting Frenchwoman. About forty years ago Jeanne Lanvin, alone, and without financial backing, set up a business in a little apartment on the Faubourg St. Honore, today Madame Lanvin, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, is the managing director of a company privately owned and capitalized at fifteen million francs. She has three dress-making establishments in Paris, a shop where fabrics, and models which have been removed from the collections are sold; four resort shops, at Biarritz, Cannes, Deauville and Le Touquet; and a branch in Spain.

ODDLY enough the first Lanvin models were hats, and then children's clothes. Lanvin's daughter, now the Comtesse de Polignac, was as famous in her babyhood for her enchanting clothes as she is today for her *chic*. The house of Lanvin still specializes in "robes pour enfants", but has added men's wear, sports wear, coats, furs, and perfumes to those lovely gowns and suits and negligees that give women, and men too, but vicariously I suppose, a thrill the world over. They have tried to buy her services, as they bought Chanel's, to design for the movies, but the astute French business woman and patriot who is behind the artist that is Lanvin, sticks to her last, and her France. Why leave home to dress the Constance Bennetts of this world when one can stay at home and dress real artists like that soul stirring creature, Raquel Meller, and the exquisite Yvonne Printemps? Real Queens go to Lanvin,—she naturally scorns celluloid crowns.

This year Lanvin's clothes are, if possible, lovelier than ever. The artist who can turn the right woman out feeling like Guinevere herself in a "robe de style", the student of the Renaissance and Mediaeval documents isn't to be fooled by distorted lines like 19th Century bustles, or wasp waists. Lanvin can take any period and jerk it into the realm of art. Her collection shows more black and white than any of the others this midseason. There is much silver, and a purple called clematis. Flame and poppy reds are used to lighten deeper tones.

THE surprise of her collection was her presentation of the evening blouse. This garment may make a lot of difference to our wardrobes during the coming hard winter. It is one of those adjustable affairs that can go out to a smart big dinner or return from a little theatre with equal grace. And two of them can mix themselves up with different skirts so that your best friend who is probably your worst clothes-enemy, can't tell which dress you are wearing. It is a real blouse, short, like a belted tunic, the décolletage usually low enough in front and entirely negligible behind. Some of them have only straps over the shoulder and are worn with the back undone and the sides flapping, rather like a child's pinafore. Silver motifs on a white crepe



Madame Jeanne Lanvin

information I seek to record can be supplied by invalids—both men and women—and others past active work who may be glad to know of a simple way in which they can do their bit". Mr. White does not propose to pay the donors for their recipes, but he will put their names to their offerings when his book is published. He closes his letter with this sentence. "There is no reason why we should wait for the Government to do everything. Let's do something ourselves and do it now." I have a feeling that the English Government has a few other bits of work on hand at present, so F. White is wise in not expecting Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to take time off to tell his constituency the old fashioned way of making haggis.

In spite of feeling that Mr. White is slightly fanatical, an interest in cookery is a good thing. Patriotism seems unnecessary in culinary matters, for if you can make Hungarian goulash, and French omelettes and cook macaroni in the Italian way you are better off than if you only know the Yorkshire method of making oat cake (very highly recommended by F. White). Cook books of every nationality are needed to solve the problem of the wild duck. There must be something adequate that you can do with the offerings of sporting friends, for so often all that appears is a stringy tough bony bird tasting slightly of fish.

How long the ducks should be hung is a question the individual has to answer. If you strike the right time, and then roast the birds fast they may be delicious, but the safest way to deal with wild duck is to make "salmis".

Prepare the animal for roasting and roast it for ten minutes only. Then carve the duck into ordinary sized pieces. Take the carcass, neck and liver, chop them up and put them in a saucepan with a few slices of chopped onion, seasoning, two tablespoonfuls of tomato juice, and a glassful of claret. Bring this to the boil and let it simmer for about twenty minutes, then strain the sauce and add it to the gravy from the roast duck. Pour the sauce over the carved pieces, add a teaspoonful of brandy, and a few cooked mushrooms, and let it boil slowly for about fifteen minutes before serving.

Wild duck is always improved when it is served with a port wine sauce. The flavour of the wine enlivens what may be otherwise a dull meat. Roast the duck in a very hot oven for fifteen or twenty minutes basting it often. Then carve the bird, and put the pieces to keep hot while you make the sauce in the following way. Melt

(Continued on Page 36)



PATRICIA, debutante daughter of Mrs. Charles O'Connell, Toronto, and the late C. A. O'Connell, Esq., of San Francisco, and granddaughter of Mrs. W. B. Northrup, of Ottawa.

—Photo by Dorothy Wilding.

TEA

ATTAINS THE
UTMOST IN
FINE QUALITY
in
SALADA

Thirty different teas, all of finest quality, each with its own pleasing fragrance, harmoniously blended.

"SALADA" TEA

"Fresh from the gardens"

CUTTEN & FOSTER maintain at all times a comprehensive stock of the finest imported

DECORATIVE FABRICS

Decorators and their clients may rest assured that they will find, in a wide range of choice, whatever materials they may desire, conveniently displayed in our showrooms.

CUTTEN & FOSTER LIMITED

296-306 Church Street, Toronto
Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Quebec

The concentrated goodness of prime beef is in

BOVRIL

Awarded over 140 gold medals and diplomas

Ivory—amber orange—flame—old rose—Laco Mazda Inside Colored Lamps promote an air of beauty and distinction wherever they are used in the home.

Ask Your Dealer for them.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS
Mussion, Toronto

OUT 80 LIT 38 I KNOW I HAVE NOT BEEN
shell shocked and am in complete pos-
session of mind and memory. If this
is so then Wuzales must be wrong.
For it was I who relieved Campbell
in command of H.M.S. Pangloss. I
violent non-co-operation methods to

IMPETUOUS. HE SEES THE EAST AND
West meeting with profound conse-
quences to both.
Of India, this author feels that
Gandhi would succeed by his non-
violent non-co-operation methods to

symbol, was the little girl, Miree,
who did, struggling to be faithful
to her lover.
The German critics have put out
elaborate claims for this book.
Fremmer.

And then there's the speak-easy
proprietor who got rattled and
stated the policeman on the beat for
breach of promise. — Los Angeles
Examiner.

J. M. DENT & SONS Ltd.
Publishers of the Canadian Forum. Sample copy sent on request, post free.
224 BLOOR STREET WEST, TORONTO 5, ONT.
1400 ROBSON STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

A TOWN-RESIDENCE
without a care or worry on
your part, affording every
conceivable luxury and
attendance, delightful lounge-
reception rooms, unexcelled
restaurant service—that,
briefly is the distinctive appeal
of the Alexandra Palace.

Alexandra Palace
(An Apartment Hotel)
University Avenue, Toronto
Telephone, Midway 5885
Personal Direction of Mr. H. H. Harris

STUDIO: 96 YONGE STREET
Charles G. Lett
PHOTOGRAPHS
TELEPHONE: ELGIN 6714

Winnipeg
93 WEST BLOOR ST.
TORONTO
CAMERA PORTRAITS

Member of F.T.D.A.
Dunlop's
CHOICE FLOWERS
8 to 10 West Adelaide St.
TORONTO
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere



"Pink tooth brush"...

*I don't like
the looks of that—*

YOUR gums may bleed, slightly or
occasionally, without causing you
any pain. Perhaps it would be better
if they hurt you severely!

For then you'd do something, im-
mediately, about "pink tooth brush"
—the first visible sign of a congested
and unhealthy condition of your gums.

And, as your dentist will unhesi-
tatingly confirm, "pink tooth brush"
is often the forerunner of stubborn
troubles of the gums—gingivitis,
Vincent's disease—yes, even pyorrhea.

Modern life encourages weak and
flabby gums. The foods you eat are
soft, and lack the stimulating rough-
age that keeps gums firm and healthy.
The circulation of the blood within
their walls grows languid, sluggish.
Wastes clog the tiny cells, the gums
break down—begin to bleed.

**Rouse your gums with Ipana
and massage!**

So wake up your gums! Massage
them with Ipana when and while you
clean your teeth. Use either the brush
or your finger. Spur the fresh, clean
blood to swift circulation through the
tiny cells. Let it sweep away poisons
and wastes. Regular brushing of the
gums with Ipana will soon restore them
to firmness, to hardness, to health!

For Ipana contains ziralol—a
preparation long used by the profession
for its efficiency in toning and invig-
orating tender gum tissue.

Ipana, as well, keeps your teeth flash-
ing white. It has a delightfully re-
freshing taste. It gives to your whole
mouth an instant and lasting feeling
of cleanliness.

Get a tube today; use this modern
and scientific dentifrice for one full
month. Note how much firmer and
sunder your gums are—how much
whiter your teeth.

IPANA
TOOTH PASTE
MADE IN CANADA

BRISTOL-MYERS CO. 1-D-26
1241 Bonito St., Montreal, P. Q.
Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH
PASTE. Enclosed is a two-cent stamp.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Prov. _____

THE SOCIAL WORLD

By ADELE M. GIANELLI

Toronto.

THE Sport of Kings had King's
Weather and never was there
a sunnier Woodbine week. Society
turned out each day in varied ar-
ray but perhaps the last day was
superlative. With lawns bathed in
that golden haze that mellows Oc-
tober . . . with the lake sparkling
like a sea of sapphires . . . and
with thousands cheering sleek,
shiny streaks to flashing victory,
life became gloriously alive. The
debutantes found it especially ex-
hilarating.

There was a company of them
occupying a round table next to
ours at tea-time and with their
jaunty turbans and odd quill, their
belted tunics and adventurous
dashes back and forth on betting
escapades—they might have been a
band of young Robin Hoods. There
was Betty Wilson whose mother,
Mrs. George Wilson, is giving her
a dance on October 23rd . . . her
accomplishments are realistically
sporting as she held the Junior
Golf Championship at Lambton for
two years and won the mixed
doubles in badminton last year
while finishing her first year at
college with honors. Beside her sat
Mrs. Herbert Burns' daughter,
Constance, who previous to her
year in Switzerland, spent school-
days in the quaint environs of St.
Alban's, which dates back to
Roman times. Joan Parmenter,
Mary and Margery Gibson, of
similar surname but not sisters,
Mrs. Henry Baird's daughter,
Mary, and Diana Boone in a short
sports-coat of white bunny, were
others dashing back and forth
while some of last year's de-
butantes—Jean McMurrich, Mabel
Dunlop and Kitty Gordon, took tea
with greater sang froid.

I did not see the Lieut.-Governor
there on the final day but Mrs.
Ross was looking charming in a
grey ensemble amid a box full of
young people, and in his box
across the way Mr. Clarence Bogert
had Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, of Ot-
tawa. Mrs. Jack Osler's vivid green
hat and Mrs. John Langmuir's
petunia-shaded ensemble, Colonel
John Langmuir accompanied the
latter, were attractive color notes
among much caroub brown which
was worn so well by Mrs. Palmer
Wright, Mrs. Gordon Cameron,
Mrs. Edward Crease, Mrs. Hillyard
Robinson, Mrs. J. J. Ashworth,
Mrs. Cawthra-Elliott and Mrs.
Gray who was with her father, Mr.
Gooderham. A lighter shade,
trimmed with darker fur, was the
stunning coat with hat to match,
worn by Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor's
daughter, Sheila, who is not com-
ing out this year but is a beauti-
ful sub-deb. Mrs. Douglas Hallam
was with the latter. I noticed Mrs.
William Hendrie talking with Mrs.
Victor Cawthra and Mrs. John D.
Hay and Mrs. Barwick were
nearby. Mrs. D. L. McCarthy,
Mrs. Shirley Denison, Mrs. Hunter
Ogilvie, Mrs. Reginald Geary, Mrs.
Gordon Finch, and Diana Champ,
of Hamilton, were some of those
wearing green ensembles.

Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce
were in a cheery group and apro-
pos of doctors, with whom Toronto
has been socially concerned during
that marvellous convention of the
American Hospital Association, I
hear that one of the most interest-
ing functions was the dinner given
by Dr. Goldwin Howland at the
York Club. There were forty
guests and it was in honor of the
officers of the American Association
of Occupational Therapy.

Navy blue was a color rarely
seen but scarlet flashes of color
were effectively combined in cos-
tumes worn by Mrs. Hogarth,
Patricia Watson who came with
her mother, Mrs. Gordon Shaver,
and Mrs. Victor Ross, whose grey
ensemble had touches of scarlet.

Mr. Aemilius Jarvis was speak-
ing to me of the late Sir Thomas
Lipton. He said that he kept all
his hundreds of trophies in a vault
in the basement of his country-
place in England and there was a
lift, or elevator, running from it
to his billiard-room and this was
used to bring up his cups to show
his guests. Sir Thomas, I believe,
presented some very fine trophies
to our R.C.Y.C. and sterling silver
ones at that—as were all his pres-
entation. In this he was unlike
that other yachtsman, the ex-
Kaiser, who presented a trophy for
a trans-Atlantic event and it was
of lead, with a gilt wash over it!!

But revenons a nos moutons—
the "sheep" in this case being
ponies. Mrs. Bob Davies and Mrs.
Wilfrid Davies, Mr. and Mrs.
Hilton Wilkes, Miss Mildred Brock,
Mr. and Mrs. George Shaw, Miss



LADY FLAVELL, of Holwood, Toronto, who has returned from her
summer home at Surgeon Point, and who was one of the patronesses of
the fashion show and luncheon, given at the Royal York by the St. Dun-
stan's Chapter, I.O.D.E., on October sixth. The regent of that chapter,
Mrs. Wallace Barrett, is the elder daughter of Sir Joseph and Lady
Flavell.

—Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

Peggy Waldie, Mr. and Mrs.
Charlie Boomer, Major Timmis,
Mrs. K. Hemming, and Miss Babs
Drayton were enthusiastic follow-
ers. The latter tells me that her
sister, Mrs. Gordon Bell, and her
husband, are leaving shortly to live
in England, and speaking of travel-
lers—Mrs. Toby O'Callaghan, look-
ing ever so pretty in blue, was in
town for the races on her way west
to Vancouver and with her were
two former Westerners, Mrs.
Frank Coste and Mrs. Clive Betts,
who is now living in London, Ont.
Another cheery group included Mr.
and Mrs. Percy Hayes, Mr. and
Mrs. Barry Hayes, Mrs. Moes and
Mrs. Sidney Cragg, who came on
in a party after lunching at the
opening of that jolly new restau-
rant.

AT LAST we find an appetising
plat du jour and with it the
piquant sauce of friendly chatter!
Apparently it appealed to people's
taste for when Dorothy Lash Col-
quhoun and Mary Williams gave
their opening luncheon it was
crowded with the jolliest coterie of
connoisseurs. The scarlet door—
the green grille windows—the tiny
flower-boxes on green wall-edges—
and the vivacity of "friends among
friends", made an European at-
mosphere.

Margaret Scott Griffin was al-
most hidden behind a huge bowl of
most lovely autumn flowers—these
the "good luck" gift of Mr. Barry
Hayes who was host to a party at
one large table; Mrs. James Ince,
with Mrs. Harold Gzowski and
Miss Hope Morgan were nearby
and Miss Isobel Ross brought
several friends. Mrs. Geoffrey
O'Brien, who was telling me of fly-
ing up from Montreal with Winni-
fred Spooner, who was her guest
during the recent aeronautics, was
with Mrs. John Boyd; Mrs. Irwin,
of Ottawa, came with Mrs. Gwyn
Francis; and Mr. and Mrs. Barry
German, Mr. and Mrs. Max Haas,
Mrs. Gordon Osler, Mrs. Gerald
Boulton, Colonel MacKenzie Waters
who designed the interior decora-
tions, Mrs. Graeme Adam, Mrs.
Hilton Tudhope, Mrs. Young, of
Hamilton, Mr. Harry Grubbe, Mr.
Alan Garrow, Miss Agnes Dunlop,
Mrs. Tim McAuley and Mrs. Leigh
McCarthy in a striking brown cos-
tume with sleeves puffed in bright
green, were at various small



MRS. GRAHAM SHEPARD, a Septem-
ber bride, who before her marriage was
Ann Faith Gibbon, daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. J. Murray Gibbon, of Montreal.
The marriage took place in London,
England.

—Photo by Associated Screen News.

tables. Dorothy was in a sunny
smock (no wonder the bran muf-
fins were so good—she had cooked
them herself) and Mary, busily
opening up boxes of flowers, said
it was like being a debutante.

OTTAWA debutantes are not
numerous this year but in-
teresting to a large connection of
relatives throughout Canada. For
instance, Joan Ahearn, Mr. and
Mrs. Franklin Ahearn's daughter
and the Hon. Thomas Ahearn's
granddaughter, who is conceded to
be one of the most attractive, is
related to a number of Toronto
families. Her great-grandfather,
Sir Collingwood Schreiber, was
one of the greatest pioneer en-
gineers whose ability helped to
found our transportation systems,
and Sir Collingwood Schreiber's
sister was married to the Hon.
George Allan, of Toronto. Another
great-grandfather of Joan's was
Archbishop John Travers Lewis,
of Ontario.

Also that pretty Audrey Gilmour
who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
Sutherland Gilmour, is the grand-
daughter of another whose interest
was railways . . . the late Hon.
E. G. Blair, of Ottawa, a former
Minister of Railways. She is also
a niece of Mrs. Gilbert Fauquier
and of Mrs. Brewin, of Toronto.

Julie McBrien, Major-General
McBrien's daughter, is highly
amused that some one not in the
know published that she was com-
ing-out this season. Of course she
made her debut three years ago
and her recent return from abroad
has nothing to do with the case!
On the other hand, Mr. and Mrs.
Russell Smart's daughter, Betty,
has gone abroad to study music
and a debut at one of next Spring's
Courts is in the offing for her.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred White's
daughter, Rachel, who recently was
given a jolly birthday party at the
Chateau, is in the lucky position
of having Jocelyn for a sister,
Jocelyn being one of the most
popular of last year's debs, and I
hear that others on the coming-
out list are Judge and Mrs. Arthur
Cannon's daughter, Marie; Betty,
the daughter of Mrs. E. F. Ross;
Mr. and Mrs. George Grant's
daughter, Helen, who has most
effective red hair; and Mr. and
Mrs. William Coristine's daughter,
Claudia, whose mother was for-
merly Morna Bate.

HIS Excellency the Earl of Bess-
borough, Governor-General of
Canada, who is on his first official
tour of the Maritime Provinces,
honored with his presence, a din-
ner and reception given by the
Hon. Hugh Havelock McLean,
K.C., V.D., Lieutenant-Governor of
New Brunswick, at "The Grove",
Rothsay. After the dinner about
two hundred additional guests at-
tended the reception. Mrs. Hugh
H. McLean, Jr., who assisted in re-
ceiving, was smartly gowned in
black chiffon velvet. A profusion
of gladioli and pink roses were
used for decorations about the
rooms. His Excellency was also
honored guest at a largely attended
luncheon given by the Saint John
Canadian Club at the Admiral
Beatty Hotel.

The Riley Shield, a Montreal
military trophy of long standing,
was won by Lieut. Victor M. Birks



To answer the
**DEFINITE
DEMAND** for a
TRIMMED SUEDE---

we are showing this smart tie . . .
which is really an indispensable
part of the new fall ensemble. It
is a combination of suede
trimmed with calfskin, in
black or brown. And it is a



Menihan Arch-Aid shoe
. . . which means that it
will FIT . . . like a glove!

ARCH-AID BOOT SHOPS

24 BLOOR ST. W., TORONTO

1400 St. Catherine St. W., MONTREAL

Chiropodist in Attendance

Original French Gowns

Foster's

30 King St. E.

PHONE
BAKER 9393

Hamilton

*Dorothy Lash Colquhoun
and
Mary B. Williams*

beg to announce the opening of a

Lunch and Tea Room

to be called

The Plat du Jour

at

71 King Street West, Toronto

**Don't let
illness pull
him down!**



When your boy is building up and
keeping well it is such a pity to let
an illness undo years of sound
growth. Too frequently measles,
diphtheria, mumps and whooping cough bring the sturdiest children
low.

Give him **SCOTT'S EMULSION** regularly. It maintains resistance
to disease germs by enriching the blood. It saves the weakening
strain of growth by building the body and feeding the bones. It
wards off infection by fortifying and protecting the throat and lungs.
SCOTT'S EMULSION keeps illness away. It banishes coughs and
colds. It gives your boy a better chance of steady growth and vigor-
ous health. Don't wait until he is ailing—get a bottle now and save
trouble later on.



**SCOTT'S
EMULSION**

of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil

Rich in Vitamins A and D

For 60 years the trusted remedy for:—

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ANAEMIA,
CONSUMPTION, INFLUENZA, RICKETS

Sales Agents: Harold F. Ritchie & Co. Ltd., 10-18 McCaul St., Toronto



SEND!

Evening Wraps

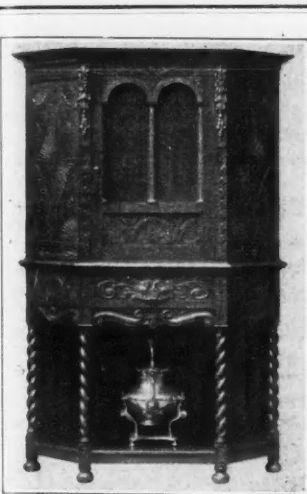
Dresses and accessories to Toronto's quality cleaners

The only one using the famous Zoric non-gasoline method.

PHONE WRITE OR CALL

DARKER'S
DYE WORKS LIMITED
CLEANERS & DYERS

791 Yonge St. - Toronto
Randolph 3121



Handsomely carved Old English hall cabinet.

Lionel Rawlinson
LIMITED

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE
HAND-MADE FURNITURE

647-649 Yonge St. TORONTO



ASHES of ROSES

THE PERFUME OF HAPPINESS
★ A BOURJOIS CREATION

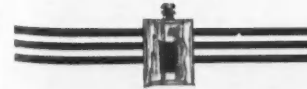
As effective as gay music, pleasing colors, or a perfect dancing partner, in charming away sadness, Ashes of Roses is the most tenderly wistful and personal Parfum. Known as the "Perfume of Happiness" it gives one a sense of radiant content.

Dainty French Flacon . . . \$1.00
Larger Sizes . . . \$3.00 and \$4.50

POUDRE ROUGES CREAMS
LIPSTICKS

Sole Canadian Distributors:

PALMERS LIMITED
MONTREAL



Green paint may be removed from the seat of a pair of white duck tennis trousers with a bottle of ordinary turpentine, a stiff brush, and a pair of scissors. — Chicago Daily News.

with his grey, *Silver Tip*, Major S. A. Terroux and Lieut. A. M. Fordyce being slightly behind the winner's time in this cross-country run of five or six miles. The other leading event was for the magnificent trophy presented by Lt.-Col. B. C. Hutchison. This was carried off by Lieut. Fordyce with *Urquhart's Airplane*. Captain James Wood, of the R.C.D.'s, acted as judge and later tea was served at the residence of Mrs. Robert Terroux.

Among Canadian organizations which are doing much to popularize the sport and art of horsemanship, particularly with an eye to encouraging young amateur riders of modest means, the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars of Montreal, deserves quite a bit of credit for its efforts in that city. A notable example of the success which the unit is achieving in this direction was seen at the recent tournament when "A" Squadron held a highly creditable program of mounted sports at St. Lambert.

Among the guests present were Brigadier W. W. P. Gibsons, district officer commanding and Mrs. Gibsons, Col. and Mrs. W. G. Beeman, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. J. M. Prower, Col. and Mrs. A. E. Snell, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. P. E. Prideaux, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. E. C. Thurston, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. E. L. Caldwell, Major and Mrs. M. Drury, Capt. and Mrs. J. Wood, Capt. S. C. Bate, Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. J. B. White, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. E. Gill, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Muirhead, Col. Bruce Campbell, Mrs. Colin Campbell, Lt.-Col. B. C. Hutchison, Major and Mrs. H. Wyatt Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wray, Miss Marjorie Silcock, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Austin, Mrs. C. H. Murray, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Baker, Mr. and Mrs. M. Grant, Graham Grant, Capt. and Mrs. Seymour, Capt. and Mrs. G. C. Ryan, P. Brault, Lt.-Col. D. Bowie, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. W. E. Date, J. D. Beveridge, A. Hamlet, Miss Q. Rolland, Mrs. A. Haemmerle, Miss Virginia Reynolds, of Richmond, Va., Miss Clare Davis, Miss Lois Birks, Miss G. Price.

MARGOLD writes from the Pacific Coast:

As I write, the weather is simply perfect in Victoria, gorgeous sunshiny days with just a hint of frost in the air at night, and we are all very busy planning our new autumn clothes. Most of us have already fallen for the fascinating new hats that are generally so becoming, and how most of the men hate them!

Everyone is reserving tables for the Fashion Show at the Empress Hotel, which is being arranged by the Margaret Rocke Robertson Chapter of the I.O.D.E. Mrs. Laurence Genge and Mrs. Herman Robertson are the conveners, Mrs. Genge being the regent of the Chapter and Mrs. Robertson, who is the daughter-in-law of the late Mrs. Rocke Robertson, who was one of the most-loved and widely known of Victoria's pioneer women, is the first vice-president.

We were all thrilled over Helen Wilson's doing so well in the B.C. Golf Championship. She played brilliant golf all through the tour-

namment, and was only beaten by Mrs. Sayward Wilson in the finals, after defeating Mrs. Hew Paterson, an ex-champion. Mrs. C. F. Armstrong, another of our best golfers, has left for Toronto to compete in the Canadian women's open golf tournament, and we are all wishing her the best of luck.

General and Mrs. Ross have come down from Regina for a holiday, and it is so nice to see them again, as they were both so popular when the General was in command at Work Point Barracks here. Mrs. Ross was telling me that she has such interesting letters from her daughter Kathleen, who married Charlie Loewen of the Indian Army, a nephew of Sir Frank and Lady Barnard. Kathleen was at a dinner in India given in honor of the Viceroy, and when Lord Willingdon heard that she and her husband were Canadians, he sent for them and they had a long chat about Victoria.

There have been several interesting engagements lately. Marion Robertson is to be married in November to Mr. Samuel Porter Hopkins, of New York, and we are all very thrilled about it as although the Robertsons moved to Vancouver two years ago, we still regard them as Victorians. Marion and her brothers were brought up here, and she was the most popular and quite the loveliest debutante of her year. She is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Robertson, and the niece of Senator and Mrs. G. H. Barnard.

Alice Goff is marrying Mr. John Utting Copeman, of Vancouver, early in October, and is being extensively feted, the wedding to take place at the home of her uncle, Mr. Charles F. Strangman, The Uplands. Jessie Musket's engagement to Mr. Bell Woodhouse, of Galiano Island, has also been announced. She is the elder daughter of Mr. H. J. Musket, who has been secretary to so many of our Lieut.-Governors that he almost seemed a part of Government House.

Janet Lang has given all her friends a surprise by being very quietly married a few days ago in Vancouver, to Mr. Constantine Serge Zolotohoin, son of the late General Constantine Zolotohoin, of Petrograd and Mrs. Fotheringham, of Portland Square, London. Janet is the only daughter of the late Mr. James Gourlay Lang and Mrs. Lang, of Monterey Avenue, and the young couple will live in Vancouver.

Mrs. Rollo Mainguy and her small son, David, have left for Bermuda to join her husband, who has been appointed to *H.M.S. Dragon*. Marquita will be very much missed, as she has been one of the leading lights of the younger set ever since her father, the late Hon. Walter Nichol, was at Government House.

GARRY writes from Winnipeg: Such a busy week socially, especially in the afternoons. Two afternoons in succession Lady Nanton entertained groups of her friends at tea in honour of her two daughters, Mrs. Ernest Bircham and Mrs. Malcolm Trustram Eve (the latter has now left with her husband and two small sons, Peter and David, for her home in London, England). Mrs. Eve's many Winnipeg friends were glad to have this opportunity of seeing her again before she left for the old country, and also of seeing "the twins", whose party manners left nothing to be desired in spite of their extreme youth. Mr. and Mrs. Trustram Eve have not spent half long enough in Winnipeg, as the first half of their stay was shadowed by the serious illness of small David, which necessitated an operation, but he is quite himself again, and is busy catching up with Peter, who is already learning to walk. Mrs. Eve told me that she has quite a modern house in Ormonde Gate, just out of Tite Street, Chelsea, which is without the usual London basement, so that her kitchen and pantries are on the ground floor and most convenient!

The Junior League inaugurated the season's activities with its first general meeting. Thirty new members were introduced and welcomed to the League, and the older members had an opportunity of welcoming to the League many of this season's debutantes, who have spent a year or more in finishing their educations abroad. An extensive programme is outlined for the coming season, and welfare work is already underway. Mrs. Harold Riley, the president, and members of the board of the League entertained at tea at Mrs. Riley's charming house for the purpose of welcoming the new members. The League is sponsoring a fall fashion show at the Hudson's Bay Company restaurant, the profits of which will, of course, be

Wool leads the Sports Fashion

HERE'S an example. Sketched is a suit of wide whale knit. The skirt is cleverly inset with inverted pleats to give a circular effect, the pullover top in lacy weave has round neckline, long sleeves and ribbed waistband. Note the roll collar on the fitted jacket. At \$25.

Sports Shop—Third Floor

THE SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED



devoted to furthering the League's welfare programme. Members of the Board will act as hostesses, and the personnel of the League will provide mannequins to exhibit the latest dictates of fashion.

The first large function in honor of this year's debutantes will take place on October 16th, when Mrs. C. S. Riley and Mrs. J. G. Glasco will give a dance for their daughters, the Misses Betty Riley and Joan Glasco. Several other debutantes will make their bow to society on this occasion, which is being eagerly awaited by the younger set. Meanwhile the weekly dinner dances of the Country Club are the smartest gatherings of society. Mrs. James Carruthers' dinner of twenty for Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Hauser, of Minneapolis, was one of the jolliest parties there when escaping from the deluge of weather outside, we found

the clubhouse glorious with flaming flowers and sparkling log fires. Another cheery evening was when the officers and members of the P.P. C.L.I. mess entertained delightfully at a dance on Friday evening in honor of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. M. R. Ten Broeck. Col. and Mrs. Ten Broeck received with Brig. and Mrs. T. V. Anderson. Supper was served in the billiard room at midnight, and the orchestra was provided from members of the band of the P.P.C.L.I. Col. Ten Broeck himself tried his skill with the drums during the course of the evening and received tumultuous applause.

Mrs. Louis Devaux, who has been entertained a good deal during her visit, has now left for Port Leopold Hauser, of Minneapolis, where she will join her husband, Mr. Justice Devaux. Mrs. Devaux formerly lived in Kingston, Jamaica.

24 ships

carry on regular services started by Cunard in 1840.

Constant sailings from Montreal and New York to European Ports.

rates from \$129.00 return.

CUNARD
ANCHOR-DONALDSON

KAYSER hose are versatile

For the woman of many pursuits . . . vigorous on court or fairway . . . alert in the hurry of travel . . . poised and graceful in the dance . . . the sleek loveliness of Kayser is always correct . . . always acceptable . . . always appropriate . . . with a deceptive sheerness that means long wear and greater economy.

they play

Kayser 110-X, medium weight, picot edge . . . gives that necessary endurance for sport utility. In new alluring autumn shades.

\$1.00

they travel

Kayser 200-X, dull finished chiffon, picot edge, is distinctively appropriate . . . in smart shades to add individuality to the ensemble . . . with strength to resist the wear of travel.

\$1.00

they dance

Ask for Kayser 150-X . . . a 45-gauge Sansheen* hose, picot edge, which possesses three advantages . . . appearance, value and long wear.

\$1.50

MADE IN CANADA

*Trade Mark Reg.



101-3

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS
MUSSEY, Toronto

but so far as I know I have not been
shell shocked and am in complete pos-
session of mind and memory. If this
is so then Wuzles must be wrong.
For it was I who relieved Campbell
in command of H.M.S. *Pemphose*. I

imperialism. He sees the East and
West meeting with profound conse-
quences to both.
Of India, this author feels that
Gandhi would succeed by his non-
violent non-co-operation methods to

simultaneously (see *United States*) with no
territorial ambition (sic) with no
memory of imperialism and intrigue
from the past to live down and with
a good record in education, phi-
lanthropy and friendship. Is in a

symbol, was the little girl, Mize,
who died, struggling to be faithful
to her lover.
The German critics have put out
elaborate claims for this book.
Examiner.

And then there's the speak-easy
proprietor who got rattled and
sued the policeman on the beat for
breach of promise. — *Los Angeles*
Examiner.

J. M. DENT & SONS LTD.
Publishers of the Canadian Forum. Sample copy sent on request, post free.
224 BLOOR STREET WEST, TORONTO 5, ONT.
1300 ROBINSON STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C.



Only Stockings

that are so authoritatively styled—so carefully made under such rigid standards of inspection could have the worth that Penmans New Silk Hosiery offers. These stockings—shaded to blend with the colours of the reigning fashion—are constantly up-to-date. See them at any good hosiery counter and judge their value for yourself.

PENMANS

NEW SILK HOSE

A
RICH, CREAMY
CHEESE FLAVOUR

Let the Clark Kitchens help you
for quick and better meals.

A Canadian Firm
established 1877



CLARK'S COOKED
SPAGHETTI
With Tomato Sauce
and Cheese

SAVE on your
weekly food bills

Here's more nourishment at less money
for you. Delicious, appetizing Syrups
full of health and energy. Serve them
in place of expensive desserts.

The Canada Starch Co. Limited
MONTREAL

Serve EDWARDSBURG
CROWN BRAND
CORN SYRUP
and BENSON'S
GOLDEN SYRUP



Ask your
grocer



SHIRLEY ANNE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hamilton, Hamilton, Ont.
—Photo by Hubert Beckett.

SOCIAL CALENDAR

Travellers

The Right Hon. Lord Cornwallis and Lady Cornwallis, of Maidstone, England, have arrived in Montreal.

Sir Allan Powell, C.B.E., and Lady Powell have left Montreal to return to England.

Professor and Mrs. F. E. Lloyd are returning to Montreal next week after spending four months in Europe.

The Hon. Mrs. Gordon Ives and her son have arrived at Government House, Ottawa, from England.

The Viscountess Colville, of Culross, and the Hon. J. G. Colville, after visiting in Victoria, B.C., have sailed for England.

Sir George Burn and his daughters, the Misses Burn, have returned to Ottawa from their summer holiday at Cushing's Island, Maine.

Colonel and Mrs. Ian Sinclair are now in their new home at 7 Ancroft Place, Toronto.

Mrs. Alan Dunlop, of Montreal, is the guest of Major and Mrs. W. R. Creighton in Ottawa.

Sir Alexander Lawrence, of London, England, was a visitor in Toronto last week.

The Hon. Herbert Marler, Canadian Minister to Japan, and Mrs. Marler, are sailing from Vancouver on October 10th, by the "Empress of Japan", on their return to Tokyo, Japan.

Lady Hull, formerly Miss Muriel Dobell, of Quebec, and her daughter, have been visiting Mrs. E. C. Grant in Ottawa.

Major-General J. H. MacBrien, Ottawa, spent last week in Calgary.

Lady Gwendoline Jellicoe, daughter of Admiral Earl Jellicoe and Countess Jellicoe, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Archibald in Montreal.

The Count and Countess Gallot de Cardillac, of France, are spending a short time in Quebec.

Major, the Hon. W. D. Herridge, Canadian Minister to Washington, and Mrs. Herridge, have taken up their residence in Washington.

Mrs. William C. Hope has returned to Montreal after spending the summer at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Mrs. Murray McFarlane, Toronto, has sailed for Paris, France, to spend six months.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Fulford, Jr., of Brockville, sailed last week from Vancouver for China.

Mrs. R. J. Manion and her son, Robert Jr., have returned to Ottawa from an automobile trip around the Gaspé Peninsula.

Mrs. J. Russell Stuart and Miss Betty Bleakney have returned to Toronto from Brazil where they spent the summer visiting Mr. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, and Mrs. Bleakney.

Colonel and Mrs. C. W. Belton, of Ottawa, have taken up their residence in Toronto.

Rev. H. H. Bedford-Jones, D.D., and Mrs. Bedford-Jones have returned to Ottawa from their island home near Gananoque.

Mrs. Temple McMurrich and her daughter, Miss Jean McMurrich, of Toronto, are sailing the end of October to spend some months in England.

Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Little and Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Little, of Montreal, were recent guests of the Seignior Club, Lucerne-in-Quebec.

Mrs. Rex Nicholson, Toronto, who has been spending the summer in England and France, has returned to town.

Mrs. Edmund Boyd and her daughter, Miss Anne Gibbons, of Toronto, are spending some time at Watkins Glen.

Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Samuel, of Toronto and London, have sailed for England.

Mrs. John F. Orde, of Toronto, who has been visiting friends in Montreal and Ottawa on her way home from Murray Bay, where she accompanied her husband, Mr. Justice Orde, for the meeting of the Bar Association, is expected home shortly.

Mrs. C. F. Constantine and family have left Kingston and joined General Constantine in Halifax and are now in residence in the General's quarters in Royal Artillery Park.

His Grace Archbishop Worrell, Primate of the Church of England in Canada, and Mrs. Worrell have returned to Halifax.

Sir James and Lady Dunn, of London, England, were guests of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Charles McLean at Mull Hall, Pointe Claire, for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell H. W. MacKenzie, of Montreal, have returned from their honeymoon and have taken up their residence in Coolbrooke Ave., Notre Dame de Grace.

Brigadier-General and Mrs. Maunsell are remaining in Ottawa this winter and will occupy their residence, "Margam", at Rockcliffe.

Serious Game

(Continued from Page 33)

two tablespoonfuls of butter and add an equal quantity of flour, and salt and pepper, add one tablespoonful of claret and one of port, and two tablespoonfuls of meat stock. Add to the sauce all the blood and gravy from the dish on which the duck was carved, one tablespoonful of cream, and a teaspoonful of lemon juice, and then pour the sauce over the pieces of the bird and let it simmer for a few minutes before serving.

If you prefer to have the duck appear whole, which may be advisable if the hunter himself is dining with you, roast it as usual in a hot oven, and for not too long. Ducks should be undercooked rather than overcooked. Serve the duck surrounded with peeled sections of oranges. Make a thick gravy from the liquid left in the roasting pan, and when the gravy is hot add the juice of two oranges and half a lemon, and serve it as an accompanying sauce.

I believe that duck shooting involves rising at about three A.M. and staying uncomfortably still in a small boat for a very long time. Descriptions of the glories of this form of chase have often been enthusiastically given me, but I feel very urban in October, which doesn't stop me from welcoming the hunter's trophies when they return. Here's hoping our sportsmen friends have luck this year.



RONALD LAURIE, son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Bucknam, Toronto. —Photo by Lynde.

Stately Old Designs Reproduced In Plate and Sterling

F.—A handsome tea set of sterling silver whose comfortable Georgian lines bespeak cosy teas by the fire. Exquisitely hand-engraved, with heat proof handles and knobs. Tea pot, cream jug and sugar bowl—\$125.00. Coffee pot to match—\$85.00.

G.—Entree dish of silver plate on copper reproduced from one of the finest old Sheffield designs with gadroon edges and scroll corners. Remove the handle and the cover becomes another capacious dish. \$22.50.

H.—A sauce or gravy boat with most appealing lines. A Sheffield reproduction on copper with fine gadroon edge and claw feet. \$15.00.

J.—Candlesticks of lasting charm, these clever reproductions of Sheffield plate in a square fluted Georgian design, at \$13.50 the pair.

K.—For sweets or little cakes, a low comport in a shell and scroll pattern. A Sheffield reproduction on copper, priced at \$6.50.

SILVERWARE
DEPARTMENT

Main Floor, Yonge Street

T. EATON CO. LTD.
TORONTO CANADA

Cuticura

Your Best Assurance
of Continued Health for Skin and Scalp

SOAP

TIRED AFTER 10 HOURS SLEEP

After Lunch Would Sleep 3 Hours

NOW SHE HAS
"THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING"

Everyone knows the meaning of the famous phrase: "That Kruschen feeling." Well, here is a typical instance of the extreme reverse of that condition. This woman had a perpetual tired feeling. See how it affected her: "I am 34 years old, and the mother of two small sons. So my life is a very busy one. Ever since I can remember, I have always suffered with a feeling of tiredness, and never felt ready to get up in the morning, even after 10 hours sound sleep. I have often felt so tired after lunch, that I have slept for 3 and 4 hours, having to do the work in the evening. I took Kruschen Salts for a fortnight—and lost the tired feeling completely. I feel fresh and wide awake, and I have never felt better in my life."—Mrs. E. M. W.

Millions of men and women all over the world take Kruschen Salts daily—not because they are really sick, mind you—but because they know the little daily dose of Kruschen keeps them always fit and energetic, and also keeps the system free from poisonous matter caused by irregular or insufficient elimination.

People who take Kruschen Salts every morning don't have headaches, and are always free from constipation,



depression, dizziness, coated tongue and unpleasant breath. They have no poisons in their system because the action of Kruschen Salts on the liver, kidneys and bowels causes perfect and regular elimination. If you want joyous health and glorious vigor—to sleep soundly and arise in the morning fit and refreshed—if you want to work hard and enjoy your work—try taking Kruschen Salts every day. Millions of people are enjoying their daily labours, thanks to the "little daily dose" of Kruschen. Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Drug Stores at 45c. and 75c. per bottle.

SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 10, 1931

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

DIAGNOSING OUR ILLS

Examination Shows World Body Still Sound—The Way to Recovery—World's Need is Will-Power

BY PROFESSOR T. E. GREGORY
London School of Economics

(As a member of the MacMillan Committee and of the Gold Committee of the League of Nations, Professor Gregory has a broad perspective of world conditions. His writings on monetary subjects are numbered among the most important contributions to monetary theory. The following article, written for the Royal Bank of Canada and published in the bank's current monthly letter, comprises a history of the course of the depression and a discussion of those factors which are likely to bring it to an end.—Editor.)

A PHASE in the world economic situation has now been reached to which there are no parallels in the history of modern industrial civilization. That phase can be summed up by saying that the absence of adjustment between the various elements within the economic system itself, together with the pressure on the system produced by events extraneous to it, are combining to produce a situation of which it is true to say that it does not satisfy those primary requirements upon which economic progress depends.

Those who urge that this is a "crisis of confidence" and those who urge that this is a "price crisis" are both right. The real point at issue is the relationship between the complex causes which are summed up under these two heads. More important even than analysis is an investigation of the possibilities of recovery.

Economic society cannot function adequately in an atmosphere of international illwill, nor can it submit indefinitely to the threat of domestic strife. There must be "law and order"; if there is not, it becomes impossible to undertake productive operations, the fruits of which will not be reaped until a future date. Resources, i.e. savings, will not be available at all, or, in so far as people continue to save, they will do so in forms which will not expose them to the risk of loss. Further, the system of production in the modern world cannot function in the absence of confidence in the credit structure, including under this head both currency and credit arrangements.

A lack of confidence in this direction leads to hoarding, either of cash (where only the banking system is a suspect), or of goods (where both currency and credit are a suspect), or of foreign exchange (so long as this is still obtainable). But hoarding, even if it does not lead to the most acute breakdown, means a withdrawal of purchasing power from circulation and thus accentuates any already existing depression.

To sum up, an existing productive machine cannot function adequately unless political institutions are stable, international relationships are in a healthy condition, and the currency and credit mechanism continues to function.

WHAT, then, is wrong with the world? Since October, 1929, there has been a prolonged and severe fall of prices, and this fall of prices has itself produced adverse effects and permitted those elements of weakness, which were latent throughout the previous period of prosperity but were held in check, to accentuate the influence of the price factor itself.

(1) The period which ended with the stock market crash contained at least three great elements of weakness. In the first place, the hatreds and resentments arising out of the war had only been temporarily assuaged by the improvement in the economic situation; they had not been exorcised. In other words, everyone exaggerated the extent to which the world had recovered from the direct psychological effects of the war. In fact, as everyone now realizes, when a rapprochement between France and Germany is one of the most urgent conditions of recovery, the wounds created by the war had only been very partially healed; they were to re-open in the first period of real strain.

Secondly, the economic situation contained elements of danger connected with specific developments and situations in particular areas. A period of enthusiasm for bond investments in the United States led to the offer of capital on a great scale to South America, stimulating a local boom there, and creating a market for goods which, depending as it did upon a continuance of loans, was essentially unstable. In other countries, notably Great Britain, currency stabilization was accompanied by rigidity of the wage structure and the development of social services which assumed the continuance of world prices at the then existent level, if serious difficulties were to be avoided.

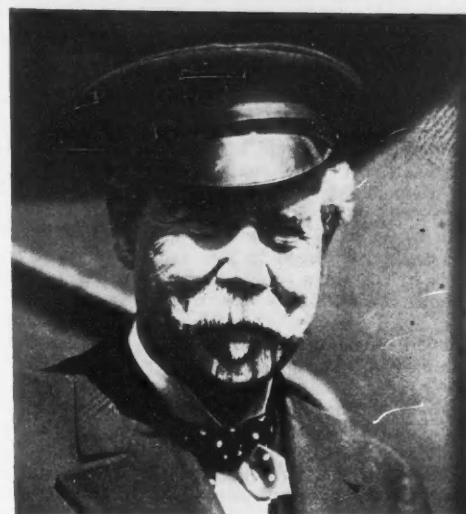
Over a large part of the raw material producing world, a temporary condition of high prices stimulated production which, when it showed signs of exceeding the absorptive capacity of the world's markets, was supported by rationalization schemes, pooling arrangements and other devices, the continuance of which depended upon ability to find the necessary financial support. Since, at the same time, technological changes were increasing the productive capacity of the raw material areas, a top-heavy situation was being prepared, for high prices curtailed consumption and encouraged the use of substitutes, whilst output was being increased. Thus, over a large part of the world, an artificially stimulated condition of prosperity was occasioned by the co-existence of easy borrowing and prosperous agriculture.

THIS situation was brought to a close when the cheap money policy begun by the Federal Reserve System in the winter of 1927-8 in the interests of

European recovery and to aid American industry to overcome the temporary recession from which it was suffering, was allowed to go on unchecked so long that it brought about the stock market boom of 1928-9. Instead of gradually stiffening up the money market as a whole, the system pursued the policy of discriminating against cash money and the high call-loan rates implied that investors could obtain an unprecedentedly high rate on a return on a liquid, short-dated investment.

Thus, bond investment became unpopular as the capital value of bonds fell; whilst the high yield on cash money drew funds from all over the world and inaugurated in 1929 an era of sharp rises in bank rates in Europe. Had remedial action been earlier taken, the repressive measures necessary in the long run could have been avoided, and neither the boom nor the ensuing depression would have assumed the disastrous proportions they actually attained.

(2) The prolonged fall in prices has been more marked in agriculture than in industry, with the result that the industrial states of the world have been in a position to cover their requirements for food-



INTERNATIONAL FIGURE PASSES

Sir Thomas Lipton, famous British sportsman, who died recently at his home in London. His persistent attempts to "lift" the America's Cup and his unflinching courage in the face of repeated failures made him one of the most popular figures in the entire world. Sir Thomas was also one of the most successful business men of the past generation, and headed a huge international enterprise which he built up himself.

(4) Moreover, a fall of prices increases the burden of all national debts, except to the extent that conversion operations can be successfully undertaken. Since, with the existence of large national debts a

WILL THE UNITED STATES GO OFF GOLD STANDARD?

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE United States, with about half of the world's gold supply in its possession, will at an early date have to face the astounding alternative of either detaching its own currency from the gold standard or abandoning its claim for gold settlement of war debts owed to it by other nations.

The United States cannot either alone, or in conjunction with France, carry on upon a gold based currency of constantly rising value while other nations are free to adjust their currency value according to the best interests of their business. Such a situation constitutes a prohibitive penalty on American exports and a heavy bonus on imports into the United States. Although the latter may be partially foiled by tariff regulations, the former cannot be prevented.

Cancellation of war debts would check any increase of the discount on foreign currencies in the United States by removing the prospect of further drains of gold and might even reduce present discounts. The present situation affords a strong incentive to American industry to press for cancellation as being necessary for the protection of both export and domestic trade, and undoubtedly this was one of the objects aimed at by the British policy of depreciation.

At the time of writing no indication has been given to Canadian business men of the intentions of the Minister of Finance as to the price at which the Canadian dollar is to be allowed to sell, and we can only say that it will be somewhere between the price of gold and that of sterling funds. It would be interesting to know what is

the reason for keeping Canadian exchange so high above sterling. The interests of Canadians who owe debts in American funds must perhaps be protected to some extent, but all other arguments are in favor of tying up closely to sterling, as the Irish Free State has already done. This would discourage sales of Canadian securities by British holders, which is now taking place owing to the premium on Canadian exchange in England.

No restoration of the gold standard in Britain or elsewhere need be looked for so long as America continues to claim her annual instalment of war debts in gold. Any measure of cancellation sufficiently substantial to give promise of a gradual return to normal distribution of gold among nations would at once cut down the premium on gold and would open up good prospect of a return to the gold standard. I can see no reason why Canada should return to the gold standard before Great Britain or keep her currency measurably higher. To derive advantage from depreciation of Canadian currency, the handicap now laid on Canadian imports could be lessened by providing them with American exchange at government expense at an equitable rate. I have already heard of important Canadian purchases of machinery and materials diverted from the United States to England by exchange rate, and part of these could be kept in Canada if Canadian exchange were as low as British.

Of course if the United States goes off the gold standard all reasonable claim for settlement of war debts at full gold value disappears.

stuffs and raw materials with a smaller volume of exports than before. This has been a direct cause of unemployment in the exporting industries of Europe and North America, requiring either a rise of agricultural prices or a relative fall of prices of manufactured goods before it can be fully corrected.

(3) But the fall of prices of products in general has been a direct cause of reduced profits and increased unemployment. Reduced profits react on the taxable capacity of peoples, whilst unemployment in addition to being a cause of social unrest, adds to the budgetary burden of modern states whenever relief of any kind at all is given.



FOR WORLD CO-OPERATION

Premier Pierre Laval of France, whose approaching visit to President Hoover is expected to prove of great importance in furthering important economic co-operation designed to solve the world's difficulties. Premier Laval, whose rise has been meteoric even in French politics, recently visited Germany, with the result that a committee has been set up to increase trading between the two countries.

considerable proportion of the national expenditure is fixed in terms of money, and since also falling prices mean reduced money incomes for large sections of the population, an era of falling prices involves budgetary deficits or increased taxation, and possibly both together.

(5) A reduction in the national money income, depression and unemployment, together with increased taxation, increase the unpopularity of governments and easily result, in countries with undeveloped political institutions, in the growth of semi-revolutionary parties and even in revolution itself. The wave of political unrest which has swept South America can only be explained on economic grounds.

(6) Where the national debts are largely owed to foreigners, and where the justice and equity of the debt is denied by large sections of the population, the unpopularity of the government which tries to honor its word is likely to be at the maximum. The growth of the Hitler movement in Germany cannot be explained in any other way than through the economic distress of Germany.

(7) The simplest way of our attempting escape from economic distress is by some modification of the currency standard, and therefore it is not surprising that the raw material producing countries, which are least able to adapt themselves quickly to new economic conditions, should also be those which have most rapidly abandoned the gold standard—practically the whole of Latin America and Australasia.

THESE circumstances of the economic depression have led to further difficulties:

(8) Because reparations and inter-allied debts raise political as well as economic issues, they are inextricably intertwined with the general world political situation, and for this very reason have attracted public attention. Elements of prestige and power are involved, as well as the internal political situation, in a whole series of states (France, Germany, the United

(Continued on Page 41)



WELL, at least business can't get much worse than it is; it wouldn't be possible. With any further decline it would be non-existent. Yet the sun still shines, men and women still consume goods of all kinds, and the world goes on. Some day, perhaps sooner than we think now, we shall be looking back at 1931 and marvelling at our then state of mind, wondering what it was all about and how we could have been so blind to the bargain values of all kinds all around us.

DOUBTLESS the foundations of many big fortunes of the future are being laid these days, by men with just a little more vision and a lot more courage than the rest of us. We, the sheep-like, will only buy securities and goods when prices are high and rising; the higher and faster they rise the more eagerly we buy and the more positive is our belief that the rise can have no end. When the boom breaks and prices fall even faster than they rose, we not only rush to sell with the rest but go on a buyers' strike, refusing to fill our wants until prices go soaring again.

TWAS ever thus; in that respect the history of every business cycle is the same. Apparently the great majority of us cannot learn by experience. We persist in buying in dear markets and selling, or refusing to buy, in cheap markets. In the boom times, when we make money comparatively fast and easily, we spend it the same way and by so doing contribute to the forces making for destruction; when bad times come we hoard our savings and refuse to do the normal buying which business so greatly needs, thereby making conditions still worse. We envy rich men while we pursue a course which must inevitably make the rich richer and ourselves poorer. With such mentalities, can communism or socialism do anything for us?

SPEAKING of communism, it is surprising these days to find how many responsible people, business men and others, are willing to voice publicly their belief that the capitalistic system is tottering and possibly doomed to fall. "Our present system simply can't last," they say. But what system does last, in a progressive society? Our present social and economic system differs vastly from that which prevailed twenty or thirty years ago, as everyone knows. The movement toward practical socialism in that time has been tremendous.

IF ALL the socialistic changes which have taken place since 1900 had occurred at one time it would have constituted a No. 1 revolution. But they came gradually, peacefully, by the slower process of evolution. Doubtless we shall continue to evolve, and it would not be surprising to find ten or twenty years hence that Soviet Russia and the rest of the world have reached approximately the same spot in the march of progress, though by very different routes.

Russia chose to attempt to make herself over in a day with violence and bloodshed, and since then has been hard at work remedying her initial mistakes. Her "communism" has been considerably modified since then, and doubtless will be more so. The capitalistic countries, too, are changing rapidly; they are setting their social house in order and removing, day by day and year by year, the injustices and inequities with which society suffers. Of what advantage, then, is revolution? While our process may make less appeal to extremists, it is surer and safer for workers as well as employers and productive of much less grief for all.

C. H. CARLISLE, president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada, said something the other day which is worth consideration by all. After informing shareholders that their company expects to end this year with at least as satisfactory a profit as that of a year ago, he said, referring to general conditions:

"Canada is going through a troublesome period, especially since our dollar now is at a material discount. We are affected and will continue to be affected by world conditions. Owing to rapid transportation and almost instantaneous communication, the world's trade is bound more closely together today than at any time in the past. While our times are troublesome, it means greater individual effort, greater economy and more careful thinking to carry on, but no Canadian should be discouraged as our position is better than that of any other nation. We have enormous wealth, efficient governments, good educational institutions, a highly intelligent population and a country that is largely to be developed. Canada's future must be bright."

The chief danger that we face is not that Canada and the world will not recover from their present dislocations but that we shall see governments pushed into radically unsound experiments by the clamorings of the hysterical minded. Above all, let us retain calmness and sanity.

Investments

Information
regarding Securities
gladly furnished

WRITE OR CALL

Telephone ELgin 0341

JOHN STARK & CO.
MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
Established 1870 Royal Bank Bldg
TORONTO

4%

paid on deposits—
subject to withdrawal
by cheque.

**CENTRAL
CANADA
SPAN AND SAVINGS
COMPANY**

KING AND VICTORIA STS., TORONTO
23 SIMCOE ST. N., OSHAWA
ESTABLISHED 1884

WESTERN HOMES LIMITED

Mortgage Investments
WINNIPEG

Capital Subscribed \$3,361,900.00
Capital paid up \$1,338,863.39
Reserve and Surplus \$216,019.82
(As at Dec. 31st, 1930)

A Safe, Progressive Company

MOSS GOLD MINES

Send for our
Special Circular
covering this
Interesting Speculation

F.W. MACDONALD & CO.

Members
Standard Stock & Mining Exchange

159 Craig St. W. 38 King St. W.
MONTREAL TORONTO
Ma. 7785-4121 Elgin 6255

Wire connections to all
principal markets

MARGISON & BABCOCK STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

Engineering designs prepared for office buildings,
garages, warehouses, factories, bridges, etc.
611 MACLEAN BUILDING
ELGIN 2604—TORONTO

Imperial Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 165

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent. (3%), at the rate of twelve per cent. (12%) per annum, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the three months ending October 31st, 1931, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, November 2nd next, to shareholders of record of September 30th, 1931.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank on Wednesday, November 25th, 1931, the chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,
A. E. PHIPPS,
General Manager.
Toronto, Sept. 30th, 1931.

GOLD & DROSS

Fluctuations in The Golds

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have quite a block of shares of both Dome and McIntyre Porcupine and I noticed that there was a large fall in the quoted price of these in New York, following the fall in the Canadian dollar. I am unable to understand this in view of the fact that earnings are going up, based on the price of gold in relation to the Canadian dollar. I should think the logical reaction would be the reverse and I would be very glad to have your comments. I think these stocks seem more of a buy today than for some time.

—F. D. K., London, Ont.

The movement in the New York market which carried down the sound Canadian gold stocks had little of reason or logic in it. To believe that gold was about to become a commodity in the sense that silver and copper are, was about as absurd a departure from common sense as could be imagined. United States, of all countries, needs to feel some assurance that gold is to remain a precious metal, carrying as it does about five billion dollars in gold in its vaults.

Nothing has happened to the mines you name to justify the decline which has taken place. In point of fact McIntyre has in recent months greatly improved its ore position. Dome has put a large sum into East Geduld property in Africa with the certain prospect of a big profit and a continuing source of income. Both companies are favourably affected by the circumstance of gold being at a premium.

The hysteria which resulted in the decline of quotations on Canadian gold stocks seems to have passed. There has been a regular chorus of protest and the result has been a rapid return of prices to something approaching normal. As this is written the dividend paying golds are still at bargain figures, a fact which will likely be accentuated with a more general realization of the truth.

Loblaw's is Attractive

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am not new at the business of making investments as I have been buying stocks for about thirty years now. But never in all this time did I go I hear conflicting stories and opinions. It's pretty hard to keep a calm mind in the face of this but I have been looking the field over and I have picked Loblaw's to put a thousand dollars in. I am in the habit of taking the opinion of Gold and Dross as the final word, so I would now appreciate a brief word from you on this. Thanks for this and past favors.

—R. W., Winnipeg, Man.

Your dilemma is typical of that of thousands of would-be investors today. They see the market going down, they hear scores of rumors of the wildest and most improbable sort, and they become infected with a spirit of indecision which, in many cases, causes them to pass up profitable buying opportunities.

Here is an important point which should not be overlooked. The past two years have constituted a severe testing period for the majority of companies; underlying weaknesses have been shown up and sound positions have shown to advantage. Moreover, the depression has indicated unerringly the type of business which stands up under any conditions; to that extent, therefore, the problem of the prospective investor has been very considerably simplified. The list of companies to which he would entrust his funds is smaller today than ever before, and if he uses sound judgment and employs sound advice, he is much less likely to go astray.

In Loblaw's you have picked one of the companies in this latter class. Last year, in spite of the general trend, Loblaw's net earnings showed an actual increase; per share on the "A" and "B" stocks was \$1.27 as against \$1.25 the year before. Characteristic of the Loblaw chain is the initiative shown by its management, the efficiency of its system of distribution and its ability to keep down costs.

Despite declining commodity prices, continued in the present fiscal year which ends May 31, next, I understand that profit is being maintained at about the same levels as a year ago. Indicative of the company's enterprise is the fact that it is inaugurating a modern system of handling meats—a new departure in its merchandising plan. The new scheme is being tried out in the 100th store of the chain, just opened, but I understand that plans have already been prepared for extension to other units with the possibility of important additions to profits.

At current prices of around 11½ the yield on Loblaw "A" is almost 7 per cent. This is a very attractive return, coupled with a far greater measure of safety than attends most common stocks today. I think you have made an excellent selection and can place your funds in this stock with every prospect of satisfaction.

Brazilian Worth Holding

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have a pretty good sized amount of Brazilian Traction. Some of this I have had for a long time and other blocks were picked up along the line. I always thought, and I can't help still thinking, that this company has got a pretty good future ahead of it. It is a big utility and while I know it has a lot of troubles lately, I figure out that it certainly should make lots of money when things get better. Don't you think Brazil will come out all right? But lately I have been reading a lot of news about the country not paying on its foreign bonds and exchange troubles and earnings dropping off and I got a little worried. Do you think I should unload, although I hate to at present prices.

—K. L. W., Toronto, Ont.

In general I would say no; of course I would like to know more about your general financial position. If you are in Brazilian too deeply in proportion to your total investments, get rid of a portion of it without delay. But if your holdings are pretty well balanced, I think you would be unwise to part with it at the present time. I assume of course, that you mean to hold right through; the fact that you have acquired your present interest over a considerable period seems to indicate that.

In my opinion there has been quite a bit of unwarranted and panicky selling of Brazilian lately and I wouldn't advise you to join in. I can't say, of course, that there won't be more; the world markets have quite a distance to go yet before settling down after Britain's recent action, and financial nerves are still pretty jumpy.

The announcement of the Brazilian Government that it would cease purchase of foreign exchange to meet its bond indebtedness does not imply further

strain on Brazilian Traction; in fact it may serve to ease the situation regarding transfer of funds. Whether the depreciation of the Canadian dollar will be beneficial in transfer of the milreis depends on too many complex factors to be accurately forecast now. It might, of course, mean the elimination of New York as an intermediary point; Brazilian Traction dividends are paid in Canadian dollars.

It is true that the company's earnings have been declining quite severely this year as against last, but conservative estimates now tend to the belief that possibly per share on the common for 1931 may amount to \$1.50 as against \$2.46 last year. A cash dividend of 25 cents was paid on September 1 and, as forecast at the annual meeting another payment of like amount and a 2 per cent. stock dividend is anticipated before the year end. Such would seem to be well within the company's capacity.

Over the longer term I agree with you absolutely in your opinion. The company is an exceedingly efficiently managed and broadly diversified public utility; Canadians often do not realize its size nor the modern conditions existing in much of the territory it serves. It is obvious that once the economic strain is relieved—in Brazil it is chiefly due to coffee, as with wheat in Canada—the possibilities of expansion are vast. The company may have further difficulties to surmount before the corner is turned, and world conditions must improve before such is accomplished, but patient holders of Brazilian are sure to reap their eventual reward.

Smelters Not a Buy Yet

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Will you please tell me if Consolidated Smelters is a good buy now? The price is away down and I always thought that this company was a good one, so now seems to me to be a good time to get some stock. Can you tell me also how the company is doing and what the outlook is?

—F. A., Windsor, Ont.

The income and the profits of Smelters are on the decline, due to the low price of the metals it produces, lead, zinc and silver. It would not seem to be a good time to buy into a situation like that.

It is a question whether further dividends will be paid under the circumstances now ruling. The strong treasury position was weakened last year through the payments of large dividends and through heavy construction work. The company put up a fertilizer plant which cost seven million dollars and the crash in wheat prices has unfavorably affected the potential market for the product. I think you would be well advised to adopt a waiting policy on this stock.

Teck Hughes Dividend

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have quite a bit of Teck Hughes which cost me considerably more than it has been selling for lately. I am worried and I think I should get out. Will you please give me your advice and tell me a few points about the current situation. Should I hang on to this?

—F. J. P., Toronto, Ont.

Teck Hughes in the face of a severe decline in New York, increased its dividend, adding a five cent bonus to the regular quarterly 15 cents. This addition was out of earnings before the exchange situation benefited the company and it is a direct reflection on the earnings condition of the mine. Your yield has risen in proportion and instead of selling a gold stock which is expanding its profits it would appear that this would be an opportune time to add to your holdings.

Canadian Car Common

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would like to take exception to some of your remarks in your answer to "K. D., Regina" a fortnight ago, re Canadian Car & Foundry Company. You may be correct in your surmise that dividend on the common will soon be discontinued in spite of the emphatic statement of the president in April that he saw no reason why dividends in both classes of stocks should not be continued for some time, and at the time he made the statement, all unfavorable features pointing to several years without railway business were in sight as clearly as now.

The intimation, of course, was that this surplus fund had been built up through good times to provide dividends in bad times, and I think such a policy is greatly to be admired and should be followed by all big companies.

What I wish to particularly criticize is that you hint that to continue dividends without business in sight is an unjustifiable policy, and I would like to point out that even if the common dividend were cut off, dividend requirements for the preferred are only \$525,000 annually, and if they were paid for three years, would not impair to any extent the ability of the company to take care of new business if it arose at the end of that time.

In my opinion, it is the duty of the directors to use the fund for the purpose for which it was created. A study of these assets shows they are really liquid—call loans, Government of Canada bonds, etc., so that the company, in a time like this, will not suffer any depreciation loss in using same.

—J. F., Montreal, Que.

Despite the fact that Canadian Car has recently declared the common dividend, I think the best answer as to the possibility of discontinuance, is the market. At current prices the yield is 25 per cent.—and the market is seldom wrong in such cases.

With respect to the surplus being used to continue payments, as I pointed out before, this is a matter of policy for the directors to decide. Faced with possibly a prolonged period of very little business, the normal course is to conserve resources. From the shareholders' point of view, the net result will be the same;

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's investment advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfill the above conditions will not be answered.

Prompt Service for Investors

Complete facilities for the transaction
of investment business are available
at each of our offices.

Prompt and careful attention is devoted to the correspondence of out-of-town clients.

A. E. AMES & CO.

Business Established 1889

TORONTO

Montreal Vancouver Victoria
New York London

Doherty Roadhouse & Co.

MEMBERS
STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE

Mining Securities

170 Bay Street Toronto HAMILTON
Royal Bank Bldg. Montreal KIRKLAND LAKE
51 King Street West Toronto ST. CATHARINES

We wish to announce the
appointment of

Ralph D. Snowball

as Manager of our Bond
Trading Department

H. R. Bain & Co.

LIMITED

INVESTMENT BANKERS

Atlas Bldg. Toronto
ADELAIDE 9108

Bongard & Company

Members:

Toronto Stock Exchange Montreal Curb Market
Montreal Stock Exchange New York Curb (Assoc.)
Winnipeg Grain Exchange Chicago Board of Trade

80 King St. W. Toronto Elgin 5381

LONDON, ENG. NEW YORK MONTREAL
GUELPH KITCHENER WINDSOR

Government, Municipal Public Utility and Industrial Issues

We shall be pleased to submit current
offerings and information upon request.

Royal Securities Corporation

244 St. James Street Limited 330 Bay Street
MONTREAL TORONTO 2

Offices in principal cities throughout Canada

Gold Still Remains Standard Measure of Value

We have prepared a letter on the gold
situation having particular reference to
the Canadian Dividend Paying Mines.

A copy will be mailed to your address upon request.

A. E. OSLER & COMPANY

Established 1886. MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.
Osler Bldg., 11 Jordan St., Toronto (2) Elgin 3461

5 Year FIXED TRUST SHARES

A Special-Purpose Investment

AN ownership interest in 25 common stocks selected for possibilities of enhancement is provided in

5-Year Fixed Trust Shares

This fixed investment trust terminates in 4½ years, but its special plan provides that if the aggregate value of the underlying stocks double the "base value" as of March 1, 1931, at any time thereto, the entire trust shall be liquidated and the proceeds paid to the shareholders.

Ask for descriptive circular describing this unusual investment

Price about 5 per share

H. R. Bain & Co.

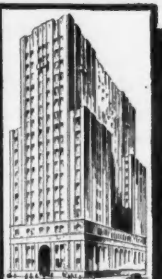
Limited
INVESTMENT BANKERS
Atlas Building Toronto

4%

COMPOUNDED HALF-YEARLY

Money grows rapidly at compound interest. Savings deposited with Canada Permanent earn the high rate of 4%, the interest being compounded half yearly.

Founded 1855



CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
320 Bay St., Toronto

Assets exceed \$72,000,000



Consistent Growth

Steady progress in all Departments during the last five years is ample testimony of a healthy condition and a sound aggressive administration.

Insurance in Force
Dec. 1925 Dec. 1930
\$81,677,030 \$146,538,137

Assets
Dec. 1925 Dec. 1930
\$12,375,516 \$25,237,678

Rate earned on invested assets 6.66%

THE DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONTARIO

Pioneer Gold

Mines of B.C.

Sylvanite

Two gold producers of importance. The affairs and outlook for these companies is fully discussed in the current issue of our Mining Chronicle.

We will gladly mail copies on request.

F. J. Crawford & Co.

Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchange
11 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO
Adelaide 9461

British American Bank Note Company, Limited

(Incorporated 1866)

Head Office: Ottawa, Ontario

Engravers of Bank Notes, Bonds, Stock Certificates, Postage and Revenue Stamps and all Monetary Documents.

Municipal Debentures a Specialty

Toronto Branches: Montreal Ottawa

Consolidated Industries, Ltd.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty Cents (20c) per share has been declared on the outstanding shares of the Capital stock of Consolidated Industries, Ltd., payable on the second day of November, 1931, to shareholders of record on the 15th day of October, 1931.

By order of the Board,
J. W. PEARCE,
Sec. and Treasurer.
Dated at Toronto, this 19th day of October, 1931.

GOLD & DROSS.

it is impossible to eat your cake and have it. The shareholders are the owners of the company, and funds remaining in its treasury are just as much to their credit as though they were deposited in individual banks in the form of dividend cheques. As I said before, if a company plans to remain in business, it cannot afford to eat itself up during a period of diminished income.

POTPOURRI

J. H. Walkerville, Ont. You had best beware of this manganese salvage scheme; it sounds fantastic. You might send on the prospectus or other literature, so that the matter may be thoroughly investigated.

H. G. Hamilton, Ont. With the market in its present unsettled condition, and with every likelihood of the trend for some time being still lower, I hardly think this is a time to make large commitments in common stock issues. I might suggest, therefore, that a wise course for you to adopt would be to put half your funds into Government of Canada bonds, and with the other buy say MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER CONSOLIDATED, BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA, or SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER. My opinion is that these are all sound issues, and Montreal Power appeals to me particularly at the present time as an excellent buy for long term holding.

A. B. Toronto, Ont. If the assets of SUDBURY BASIN MINES, which include 1,250,000 shares of Falconbridge and 250,000 shares of Sherritt Gordon, as well as substantial sum of cash, do not improve in five years time, then mining will be in a bad way indeed. You might average down from your price, with the long view you have, with a fair prospect of success. It should be recalled that Sudbury Basin is not sitting with its hands folded, waiting for its Chelmsford property to improve in value. The company is actively prospecting for a gold mine.

A. W. Montreal, Que. The first mortgage certificates being sold by A. S. McNICHOLS AND COMPANY LIMITED, of Montreal, are issued by the TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CORPORATION of Canada, Montreal, which is a well established and highly regarded company in the business of loaning money on improved real estate, with loans secured by first mortgages on the properties concerned. Against these, the company issues its own certificates for specific portions thereof, which it personally guarantees. So far as one can judge without making an examination of the company's mortgage risks, the Title Guarantee and Trust Corporation is in a sound financial position and there is no reason to believe that these first mortgage certificates will not prove a satisfactory investment. The board of directors of the Title Guarantee and Trust Corporation is composed of some of the leading business men and financiers of Canada. However, in view of the continued disturbed outlook for business, it might be just as well to confine your purchase of these certificates to a moderate proportion of your funds. It is never wise to have all one's eggs in one basket, no matter how good the basket may look.

T. W. Manotick, Ont. SHERRITT GORDON declined from the figure you quote, so that part of your question is answered. At the same time the company is running with the lowest cost of any company in Canada; its plant has shown remarkable efficiency and when times return to normal this stock will be worth watching. There is no immediate prospect of improvement in the metals situation, however.

J. F. Montreal, Que. I think, in view of the improvement shown by the company during the past year, that you would be well advised to retain your WESTERN GRAIN preferred. For the fiscal year ending July 31st, 1931, net profits from operations available for dividends and surplus were \$162,411 as against a loss of \$102,545 in 1930. Surplus carried forward is reported at \$253,372 as compared with \$188,949 in 1930. Earnings per share on preferred amounted to \$8.12. The company's action in passing the dividend on the preferred stock was determined by the wish to conserve the position, especially in view of the short crop in the West this year, and the inability to estimate earnings for the current period. Nevertheless I think the company now has improved its position sufficiently to once more move ahead, particularly when conditions become better in the West.

J. W. Hamilton, Ont. The action of BLUE RIBBON CORPORATION in not placing the annual statement in the hands of shareholders prior to the annual meeting is by no means unusual. The statement showed net earnings of \$1.81 a share on 63,475 common shares as against \$2.05 on 63,259 shares in the previous year. Despite appreciable inventory decline the company was able to show an increase in surplus account for the year. In general I think that, considering business conditions, the report of the company can be considered as satisfactory to shareholders.

E. F. Sarnia, Ont. CHICAGO COBALT MINING COMPANY is out of existence and the stock has no value.

W. F. St. Marys, Ont. While the nearer term earnings outlook for CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY is not particularly encouraging, I do not think you need worry over the safety of that company's 4½% notes due 1944. It scarcely seems possible that the earnings decline can be serious enough to endanger these.

L. H. Buckingham, Que. While the position of CANADA MALTING has improved during the current year, nevertheless, I would not advise the purchase of its common stock as a sound investment, if that is what you are looking for. Last year the company earned \$1.24 on the common stock but it continued to pay the \$1.50 dividend on the basis of improved prospects. I understand the business has held up very well during the current year, but it is, as yet, too early to predict what the full year earnings may be. At the present time, however, the stock must definitely be classified as speculative. As a speculation it is certainly not without attraction and if the money you propose to put into this is to be considered in that light I think you might well buy moderate amounts.

A. G. Halifax, N. S. ARCTURUS GOLD MINING SYNDICATE has been active this summer on the old Porcupine LaPalme property near Timmins. Surface work and the preparation of a shipment of ten tons of ore to Cobalt for testing purposes were reported in July. The Syndicate secured the property from English owners on terms which include a payment of \$10,000 this fall. I am not aware that this money is ready to meet this obligation, as I understand funds are low. Prospects of success are rather vague. The deposit which it is proposed to work is interesting as an occurrence which might, if properly developed, prove to have economic value. But the Syndicate does not seem to have the funds to give it the proper test.

B. C. J. St. Marys, Ont. While I wouldn't do so now on account of the extreme weakness of the market, I would advise selling your TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT stock when the market is more favorable for doing so, and switching to some security which has a better long term outlook. Twin City Rapid Transit Company, like most other street railway companies, has been hard hit by automobile competition and there is little prospect of any permanent improvement. Therefore, I think it is a good stock to get out of.

L. S. London, Ont. You are perfectly right in advising your relatives against purchase of IMPERIAL CROWN ROYALTIES, or of any oil royalty stock whatever. Not only are oil royalty stocks very speculative at any time, but developments of the past few years served definitely to prove this fact. As you possibly know, the income from oil royalties is directly dependent upon (a) the quantity of oil taken from the ground covered by the royalty and (b) on the price of crude oil. You no doubt know that crude oil prices have fallen to unprecedentedly low levels and led to drastic enforcements of regulations preventing the free

flow of oil from the wells. In two states recently martial law was invoked to prevent the oil companies taking out the oil. Naturally this has militated directly against the oil royalty companies, and in many cases the income of these companies has been reduced to practically nothing. Many of them have been in difficulties, and recently a series of amalgamations has taken place with a view to improving the situation. Eventually this may be brought about, but certainly there is no reason at the present time why anyone should put money into oil royalty stocks. Not by the wildest stretch of the imagination could they be termed an investment.

F. N. Picton, Ont. I imagine that the problem will eventually be solved by a movement in both directions, namely, a rise in the price of basic commodities and a reduction in the wage scales of organized labor. This has always been the case after similar major disturbances in the past, in spite of the resistance that we have seen so much of in the past year. Eventually these maladjustments are ironed out, but unfortunately there is a great deal of grief in the process.

B. D. E. Brookfield, N. S. ALAMAC holds ground adjoining Abana on the east. It never did much work, waiting apparently on its neighbor to develop up to the dividing line. Since the collapse of Abana I have heard nothing of any activity on Alamac, which has little if any money left. The stock is not listed on any exchange, there is no market for it and the prospects are very poor for a revival.

T. F. Regina, Sask. With regard to your FEDERAL GRAIN preferred, I think it would be hardly worth your while to sell now, and consequently you might as well hold. The constituent companies composing Federal Grain, prior to 1930 had a very good record, which gives some indication of what might be expected in normal times. There has been, as you know, a reorganization of the management of Federal Grain and the direction is now in strong hands. I think that eventually the company will be able to weather the present storm, but until world conditions improve nothing much can be looked for.

E. F. Elmira, Ont. ASTORIA ROUYN has tried ineffectively to raise funds for the purpose of developing its most interesting holding in Rouyn township, near Granda. On this property considerable work was done some years back and indications were fair. It is not likely that the company will succeed in the near future in attracting operating capital, owing to conditions and shareholders will have to be patient. The price of the stock is around two cents a share at the moment and there is little prospect of advance under the circumstances.

G. L. Tilbury, Ont. JENNY LIND CANDY SHOPS LIMITED stock is far from being a seasoned issue and certainly not a purchase for a woman who cannot afford to speculate.

K. J. Toronto, Ont. The current outlook for VANADIUM CORPORATION OF AMERICA is certainly not bright and I think it would be wise to dispose of at least a part, if not all of your present holdings. The drastic reduction in steel activities and other consumption declines resulted in a deficit of 34¢ a common share during the first half of 1931, as compared with a profit of \$3.30 a share for the corresponding 1930 period. The recent bond issue is placing a substantial interest charge ahead of the equity shares and satisfactory earnings are not in prospect for some time.

M. W. Winnipeg, Man. ALEXO EXTENSION SYNDICATE had eight claims near Timmins, tying on to the old Alexo nickel mine, the latter having been at one time a shipper of nickel ore. The Extension group did not reveal in the limited exploration to which it was subjected any evidence of commercial deposit. It was a flotation made at a time when there was interest in the metal; it never got far and in my opinion never will. Head office of the company is at 512 McKinnon Building, Toronto and committee of management includes T. H. Miller, C. E. Powell and J. L. Burnand.

M. D. Rapide Blanc, Que. I am afraid that there is not very much that your aunt can do at the present time with regard to her holding of common stock in CANADIAN TERMINAL SYSTEMS LIMITED. As a matter of fact, both the Canadian Terminal Systems Limited and Ontario Bakeries Limited were promotions of the Willson Neely Corporation. The transaction concerning which you enclose copies of correspondence, merely indicated the company took back Ontario Bakeries bonds which it had apparently previously sold to your aunt, and gave her in exchange a security of much less value, namely, common stock of Canadian Terminal Systems Limited. I do not see, however, that there is anything that you can do. Your only chance would be to prove misrepresentation and this would be exceedingly difficult; certainly there is nothing in the correspondence to indicate this. I am surprised that your aunt has not received details of the reorganization of Canadian Terminal Systems Limited. A new company has been formed, which scales down to a very large extent the interest of previous security holders, common stock holders of the old Canadian Terminal Systems Limited, for example, were given voting trust certificates in the new company.

P. G. Victoria, B. C. Our fears for the performance of the gold stocks were fairly well justified, were they not? The declines were steep and the pace fast. The fall was not justified, of course, a fact which we have made clear in recent comments. It would appear that, with the advantages which have accrued to the dividend paying gold mines, such stocks could be listed as preferred in point of value. Gold retains its value in spite of the actions of governments which have been unable to maintain the so-called gold standard. There has been no abandonment of gold temporarily or permanently. Even Russia has to recognize the metal in her dealings with other nations. Unless the financial world goes smash gold stocks should retrieve their position.

W. A. Millbrook, Ont. I think that the shares of any fixed trust such as CORPORATE TRUST SHARES should be bought at the present time only in moderate amounts. Corporate Trust Shares is one of the largest of the United States fixed trusts, but with steadily falling security prices and dividends being cut, it is impossible for such companies in many instances now to meet the rate of dividend on the trust shares originally promised. On the other hand, when security prices again move forward, fixed trusts should do very well indeed.

S. P. Peterborough, Ont. AMULET is not attractive at this time, nor does there appear to be any chance of its becoming so within a reasonable time. The prices of copper and zinc caused the shut-down, it is true, but copper was then selling at ten cents. It is apparent that there will have to be a very substantial betterment in metal prices before this company, which closed with a debt of about \$80,000, will be able to resume.

N. L. Toronto, Ont. DOMINION INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL is still functioning as holding company for HIGHLAND SCOTCH DISTILLERS, of Port Colborne. Ontario Dominion Industrial Alcohol, I understand, owns all the preferred stock of Highland Scotch Distillers and one-eighth of the latter's common stock, with most of the balance of the common stock in the hands of a syndicate. No dividends have yet been paid on either the preferred or common stocks of Highland Scotch Distillers, and apparently none is likely to be paid for a considerable time to come at best. I know of no market for the stock.

J. R. Winnipeg, Man. GEM LAKE MINES, LIMITED, is capitalized at 4,500,000 shares, of which 3,500,000 shares were issued early in the summer and 1,750,000 shares of the number issued were in escrow until 1932. In March the company made a deal involving \$300,000, funds to be devoted to deepening of workings, preparing for production and installing mill. It is not known just how much of this money has been received but in any event shaft sinking is in process, a depth of 750 feet being the objective. Previous work had outlined three ore shoots on horizons from 525 feet to surface. Values were good although vein widths were narrow. It would appear that evidence to date points to a small gold mine which might grow as development proceeded. It would be a rather risky speculation under the known conditions.

Invest Small Amounts At 5% or More

At existing prices—the lowest that have prevailed for seven years—those with small sums to invest may do so to unusual advantage. Bonds may be obtained in denominations of from \$100 to \$1,000, to yield from 5% upwards in the case of Canadian Government securities or from 5.10% upwards in the case of strong municipalities.

Write for our new list, which contains a selection of these bonds.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg
Vancouver New York London, Eng.

MACKINNON STEEL CORPORATION LIMITED

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
D. H. McDOUGALL, Pres. J. L. McSWEENEY, Vice-Pres.
J. B. WOODYATT JOHN IRWIN H. W. WELSH
Hon. WALTER G. MITCHELL, K.C.

REPORT and STATEMENT

To the Shareholders:—
Your Directors submit the Report of the Company together with Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the twelve months' period ended 31st July, 1931.

The Company's plant and equipment have been kept in good condition during the year.

Stocks of manufacturing supplies on hand are suitable for the Company's requirements, and the inventories have been taken at conservative figures.

The Company's books have been audited and the certificate of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Company, the Company's Auditors, appears in the Financial Statement.

The marked depression in general business experienced during the second half of the previous year continued throughout the whole of the last year with a corresponding reduction in demand for structural steel.

Gross sales decreased substantially and operations at the plant were curtailed during the period.

The regular quarterly dividends at the rate of \$7 per share for the year were paid on the Preferred stock.

The Company continues to maintain a strong liquid position. During the year \$50,000 par value of Preferred stock was purchased and redeemed.

On July 1st 1931, a great loss was experienced through the death of Mr. James T. McCall, who had been a Director since the reorganization of the Company. Mr. McCall was very much interested in the success of the Company, and his sound judgment and knowledge of business were of great assistance to his colleagues.

The Directors wish to express their appreciation of the co-operation and loyal support given by the Company's officers and all employees during a difficult year.

The Company recently secured a contract for the steel work required in the construction of a new Highway Bridge at Yamaska, Quebec, and this will assist in providing work at the plant for some months.

By order of the Board of Directors.

(Signed) D. H. McDOUGALL, President.
September 17th, 1931.

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEETS July 31, 1931 and July 31, 1930

ASSETS		July 31, 1931	July 31, 1930
Current Assets:			
Inventories of Raw Materials, Supplies and Work in Process, less Reserve		\$ 31,137.37	\$ 67,562.25
Accounts Receivable, less reserve for doubtful accounts		41,689.84	169,157.35
Cash on hand and on Call loan		228,877.49	136,952.50
		\$301,704.70	\$373,672.10
Deferred Payments Receivable on Land Sold: Receivable in annual instalments over ten years with interest at six per cent		10,000.00	
Prepaid Taxes and Insurance		1,690.83	3,087.82
Property Assets:			
Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery		453,811.28	468,061.28
		\$767,206.81	\$844,821.20
LIABILITIES		July 31, 1931	July 31, 1930
Current Liabilities:			
Bills Payable—Steel Acceptances		\$ 6,585.12	\$ 30,749.79
Accounts Payable, including Reserve for Income Tax		10,839.66	27,660.94
		\$ 17,424.78	\$ 58,410.73
Reserves:			
For Depreciation		\$ 60,000.00	\$ 42,000.00
For Preferred Stock Redemption		4,346.87	4,346.87
		\$ 64,346.87	\$ 46,346.87
Preferred Stock:			
7% Cumulative Redeemable Convertible Sinking Fund First Preferred Stock:			
Authorized—10,000 Shares of \$100.00 each		1,000,000.00	
Issued—6,000 Shares of \$100.00 each		600,000.00	600,000.00
Less: Redeemed and Cancelled		50,000.00	
		\$550,000.00	
Common Stock and Surplus:			
Capital Surplus			
Balance, July 31, 1930		\$ 77,247.61	\$ 77,247.61
Discount on Preferred Shares Redeemed		5,043.75	
		\$ 82,291.36	\$ 77,247.61
Profit and Loss, Balance as per statement attached		53,143.80	62,815.99
		\$135,435.16	\$140,063.60
Represented by 12,000 Common Shares without nominal or par value, out of a total authorized issue of 40,000 shares.			
NOTE—11,000 of the unissued shares are applicable to the conversion of the outstanding Preferred Stock.			
		\$767,206.81	\$844,821.20

D. H. McDOUGALL, Director.
J. L. McSWEENEY, Director.

AUDITORS' REPORT

Audited and verified in accordance with our report dated September 17, 1931.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS For the Years Ended July 31, 1930 and 1931.

	Year ended July 31, 1930	Year ended July 31, 1931
Balance of Profit from operations, after deduction of Income Tax	(a) \$102,815.55	(a) \$80,307.48
Deduct: Depreciation on Plant, Machinery, etc.	24,000.00	18,000.00
	\$ 78,815.55	\$ 32,307.48
Add: Balance of Profits from previous year	30,347.31	62,815.99
	\$ 109,162.86	\$ 95,123.47
Deduct: Dividends Paid on Preferred Stock to August 1, 1931	\$ 42,000.00	\$ 39,427.50
Adjustment in Income Tax of 1930		2,552.17
Preferred Stock Sinking Fund	4,346.87	
	\$ 46,346.87	\$ 41,979.67
Balance carried forward	\$ 62,815.99	\$ 53,143.80

(a) After deduction of Operating Reserve.

Federal Fire



Insurance Company of Canada

President: E. B. STOCKDALE
Vice-President:
Hon. H. C. SCHOLFIELD, M.P.P.
Managing Director: H. BROS
Directors:
F. K. MORROW W. H. MARA
FRANK SHANNON W. R. BROS
W. S. MORDEN, K.C. S. C. TWEED, M.P.P.
Secretary: Assistant Secretary:
W. H. BUSCOMBE J. G. HUTCHINSON
Superintendent of Agencies:
GEORGE A. GORDON
Treasurer:
ALAN COATS WORTH
AN ALL CANADIAN COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE Toronto
14-24 Toronto St.
Insurance Exchange Building



W. R. HOUGHTON, President

THE CANADIAN

STANDS OUT
AMONGST ALL OTHER
COMPANIES IN ANY
INSURANCE AGENCY

The CANADIAN FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
WINNIPEG CALGARY
TORONTO VANCOUVER

The Canada National Fire Insurance Company

Head Office, WINNIPEG, MAN.
A Canadian Company Investing
its Funds in Canada.

President:
J. B. COYNE, K.C., Winnipeg, Man.
First Vice-President,
T. S. McPHERSON, Victoria, B.C.
Second Vice-President,
ALLAN S. BOND, Winnipeg, Man.
Application for Agencies Invited
Toronto Office: 205 Brock Building
WALTER J. STEER,
Branch Manager



INCREASES

Assets over
\$10,000,000.00

The Cash Income for the first
eight months exceeds that of the
same period last year.
Policyholders are applying for additional
policies.
The face value, the loan value, the sur-
render value of life insurance contracts
has not suffered any depreciation.

The MONARCH LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO. Limited

of
ABERDEEN AND LONDON
Established 1836
FIRE — CASUALTY
Head Office for Canada
Northern Building, St. John St.,
Montreal
A. Hurry, Manager
Assets exceed \$100,000,000



Security \$68,623,494
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

Concerning Insurance

Why Fire Prevention Pays

Only Effective Way to Bring Down Fire Insurance
Rates is to Reduce the Fire Loss

By GEORGE GILBERT

ONCE a year during Fire Pre-
vention Week a special effort
is made to direct the attention of
the public to the enormous drain
on the country's resources caused
by the annual fire waste.

It is difficult, however, to get
the public much exercised about
it, as they mostly regard fires as
more or less inevitable and of
daily occurrence, with the result-
ing loss falling principally upon
the insurance companies who are
well able to pay it, as they are
in business for the purpose, and
have collected the money in ad-
vance in the way of premiums out
of which to make such payments.

What people do not generally
realize is that the sum total of a
country's fire losses, with an ad-
ded sum for expenses, measures
the amount which the insurance
companies must collect from the
insuring citizens in premiums,
and that the larger the total of
these losses the higher are the
rates which they must pay for fire
insurance.

Fire insurance rates are very
much higher in Canada than they
are in European countries solely
because the fire losses are corre-
spondingly higher here than they
are across the water. Last year
the fire loss in the Dominion was
\$46,109,875, or \$4.70 per capita, as
compared with a per capita loss
of from 12 to 49 cents in six Euro-
pean countries. During the last
few years the Canadian fire loss
has been increasing. In 1927 it
was \$32,254,084, or \$3.29 per
capita; in 1928 it was \$36,402,018,
or \$3.79 per capita; while in 1929
it went up to \$47,499,746, or \$4.85
per capita.

For the ten years from 1921 to
1930 inclusive, the property loss
from fire in Canada aggregated
\$412,984,943, or \$46.81 for every
man, woman and child in the
Dominion.

To effect a reduction in our high
insurance rates, which impose a
burdensome, even if necessary,
tax on industry and add appreci-
ably to the cost of living, the only
procedure to be followed is to en-
force measures which will bring
about a reduction in the fire
losses of the country. There is
no other way.

When it is understood that by
far the greater number of the
39,117 fires which occurred in
Canada last year were due to
nothing more or less than just
plain carelessness, it will be realized
at once what a wide margin
exists in which to effect a sub-
stantial reduction.

No less than 9,907 fires were
caused by carelessness with
matches and smokers' thoughtless-
ness, while 7,567 were due to de-
fective stoves, pipes, chimneys
and flues, open fires, hot ashes
and coals. Defects in electrical
wiring and appliances caused
2,433 fires, and 1,269 were due to
careless handling of gasoline and
coal oil. Fireworks caused 246

fires, and 277 were attributed to
incendiarism. There is also no
doubt that the majority of the
9,281 fires in which it was impos-
sible to verify the cause were like-
wise due to carelessness.

As far as fires in dwellings are
concerned, eight out of ten could
easily be prevented by the prompt
correction of hazardous condi-
tions in the way of accumulations
of rubbish and litter, defective
heating equipment, and by the ex-
ercise of ordinary care, order and
cleanliness. Attics, cellars, closets,
yards and outbuildings should be
cleaned up regularly and all use-
less material removed or burned.

If smokers would take simple
precautions, the \$4,997,850 fire
loss last year due to carelessness
with matches, cigarette stubs,
etc., could be largely wiped out.
A metal receptacle for ashes,
butts and matches should always
be provided. Smoking in bed, put-
ting lighted pipe in pocket, leav-
ing lighted pipes, cigar or cigar-
ette stubs lying around the place,
are extremely dangerous practices
and cause many fires.

Fires from electrical defects
could be cut in half by having all
equipment installed by regularly
qualified workmen. It should not
be overlooked that the fuses on
an electric light or power circuit
are the "safety-valves" of the wir-
ing, and that the filling of the
fuse holders with anything but
proper fuses creates a serious
fire hazard as well as being a
violation of the law.

Much loss of life and property
damage could be avoided by more
care in the handling of gasoline.
Cleaning of floors, silks and other
material with gasoline has caused
serious fires and heavy loss of life.
Friction from rubbing often
causes a spark of static electricity
that ignites the gasoline vapor.
This vapor is three times heavier
than air and will float near the
floor to the basement, igniting
when coming in contact with a
spark or flame. As one gallon of
gasoline has the explosive power
of 83 pounds of dynamite, it
should not be left lying around in
open cans or bottles. Where
used for cleaning purposes, it
should be kept in a self-closing
approved metal tin.

By the enforcement of simple
precautionary measures in the
home, the store, warehouse and
factory, the annual fire waste of
the country could easily be re-
duced over fifty per cent. and a
corresponding saving effected in
the cost of fire insurance to the
public.

Will Direct Sales Promo-
tion and Field Education

HENRY E. NORTH, Third Vice-
President and General Man-
ager of the Canadian Head Office
of The Metropolitan Life Insur-
ance Company, has been recalled



WILL ADDRESS LIFE PRESIDENTS' CONVENTION
Major W. D. Herridge, K.C., D.S.O., M.C., Canadian
Minister to the United States, who will be one of the
speakers at the Silver Anniversary Convention of the
Association of Life Insurance Presidents, to be held at
The Hotel Astor, New York City, December 10th and 11th.
The keynote of the gathering this year is "Self-Reliance",
and its relation to progress in Canada and the United
States will be the subject of discussion.



HEADS WESTERN PRODUCERS
J. A. Collins, of Edmonton, Alta., who
won the presidency of the Western
Division of the National Life Assurance
Company.

to the Home Office in New York
to fill a newly-created position—
that of Director of Sales Promo-
tion and Field Education. For the
last six years he has administered
the business of the company in
Canada.

He began his career with the
company as an agent in 1913. He
was made a Deputy Superintendent
in 1914, Superintendent of
Agencies in 1921 in South-western
Territory and in New England.
In 1925 he came to Canada as
Superintendent of Agencies, and
subsequently was appointed Third
Vice-President in charge of Can-
ada.

"North America" Group
Show Strong Financial
Position

FINANCIAL statements, as of
July 1, 1931, have recently
been issued by the Insurance
Company of North America, and
its allied companies, disclosing
the exceptional strength of their
financial position at the present
 juncture.

These companies write practi-
cally every form of insurance ex-
cept life, and their contracts are
backed by assets of \$118,035,-
511.15, exclusive of affiliated com-
panies' stocks owned by the par-
ent company.

Insurance Company of North
America was founded in 1792 and
is the oldest American fire and
marine company. It shows total
assets of \$91,685,502, a surplus as
regards policyholders of \$55,196,-
081, and a net surplus over paid
up capital and all liabilities of
\$43,196,081.

Distinction Between Care-
ful and Careless Motorist

ONE reason why careful driv-
ing by a motorist does not
render him immune from acci-
dents is that he cannot drive the
other car too. Hospital attend-
ants say that they are seldom able
to distinguish offhand between
the careful driver and the care-
less driver when the ambulance
arrives. Later, however, it is
generally brought out that the
really careful driver has taken
the precaution to protect himself
against the financial loss result-
ing from an accident by means of
adequate insurance.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Is an insurance agent or broker
liable in any way to the insured when
he sells him a policy in an unlicensed
company, the insured not knowing
that it is unlicensed?

—L. J., Hamilton, Ont.

In Ontario the law makes the
agent or broker personally liable
to the insured on all contracts of
insurance unlawfully made by or
through him directly or indirectly
with any insurance company not
licensed to do business in Ontario
in the same manner as if the
agent or broker were the insur-
ance company.

There is a provision in the law,
however, for the issue to any
suitable person resident in On-
tario of a license to act as a spe-
cial insurance broker, under cer-
tain circumstances, to negotiate,
continue or renew contracts of
fire insurance in insurance com-
panies not authorized to transact
such business in Ontario.

The circumstances under which
licensee may lawfully effect insur-
ance with unlicensed companies

A Silent Partner

Take a silent partner into your business.

One able and willing to stand by you and yours when
necessity arises.

One that will give you a certain fixed sum at a specified
time—or bring you a regular income when you are no
longer able to earn—or provide for those you love when
you are no longer with them.

Life Assurance will do all this for you—and more.

Get details from your nearest Sun Life Representative.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

ADEQUATELY Protect Your Family

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

knows whereof it speaks when it
advises you, in your Will, to name a
Trust Company Executor thereof and
Trustee thereunder. Modern requirements
pertaining to estates demand that such
advice be heeded in order to adequately
protect your family.

Chartered Trust and Executor Company
suggests that it avails a man but little to
create an estate for his family during his
lifetime if it is dissipated by inefficient
management after his death.

CHARTERED TRUST AND
EXECUTOR COMPANY

34 King St. West, Toronto 2
132 St. James St. West, Montreal, Que.

President:
JAMES Y. MURDOCH, K.C.
Vice-Presidents:
W. S. MORDEN, K.C. JOHN J. GIBSON and Gen. Mgr.
Secretary: E. W. McNEILL

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL
FIRE ASSOCIATION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Writing Fire and Automobile Insurance at Cost
Assets \$5,010,673.96

ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE
PAYING DIVIDENDS RANGING FROM 25% TO 40%

Branch Offices:
Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon,
Winnipeg, Montreal, Quebec City, St. John, Halifax, and Charlottetown.



ROBERT LYNCH STAILING
PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR

F. ELFDOR HEYES
SECRETARY

IMPERIAL
INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

FIRE AND CASUALTY

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1797

TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED

MANY KINDS OF INSURANCE WRITTEN

INSURE IN THE NORWICH UNION

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE—WAWANESA, MAN.

Operating in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and
British Columbia

FIRE AUTOMOBILE WINDSTORM
Insurance in force over \$200,000,000.00
Total Assets over 3,000,000.00
Agents required in Ontario
Write 2 Toronto Street, Toronto



A Strong Canadian Company

PILOT
INSURANCE COMPANY

offers

International Claim
Service on
Automobile Policies

AUTOMOBILE FIRE
BURGLARY PLATE GLASS
LIABILITY FIDELITY
and SURETY BONDS
Inquiries for agencies invited
Head Office: 159 Bay St., Toronto
Norman G. Duffett, General Manager
T. W. McIntosh, Supt. of Agencies
PILOT - POLICIES - PROTECT

The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited

Canadian Head Office:
Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO
Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,
Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.
Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited

Offices: Toronto—Montreal
Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,
Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.
JOHN JENKINS, General Manager
For Canada and Newfoundland
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED
Branches: Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver Ottawa



A fair attitude in the settlement of claims is productive of high regard and goodwill amongst our Agents and Assured.

The Casualty Company of Canada

OF TORONTO
Everything but Life Insurance—Agency Correspondence invited.
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

Canadian Loyalty

A World Renowned National Virtue

Canadians are known and respected for their loyalty in great affairs; why should they be slack in small ones? Sending money out of Canada reduces the country's financial strength. Canadian Insurance Companies give liberal terms backed by unquestioned financial responsibility. These are times when loyalty can be practical. The Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company is ALL-CANADIAN; is the "oldest and strongest" of the Casualty Companies, and, as such, appeals to loyal Canadians.

FIRST CLASS AGENTS WANTED

THE Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company

Head Office: 26 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.
Branches—Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver; London, England; Kingston, Jamaica.

RESOLVED: We Will Grow Rich This Year



Send for our pamphlet (mailed free) on the above subject. It suggests a method by which every man, woman, boy and girl can not only get out of debt but can accumulate money.

It is worth obtaining and is free.

ADDRESS: HEAD OFFICE
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Guaranteed by Eagle, Star, and British Dominions Insurance Co., Limited of London, England



THE BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
FIRE PLATE GLASS

Head Office for Canada, Toronto

V. G. CREBER, Asst. Manager J. H. RIDDEL, Manager A. McBRIDE, Asst. Manager
LYON & HARVEY, 15 King Street West, Toronto, General Agents
Applications for Agencies in unrepresented districts invited.

FIRE AND ALLIED LINES

AMERICAN ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY

Applications for Agencies Invited

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP \$3,000,000.00

MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON AND BASCOM
PROVINCIAL AGENTS
DOMINION BANK BLDG., KING & YONGE STS.
TORONTO

MERCHANTS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE — WATERLOO, ONT.
OPERATING UNDER DOMINION CHARTER

SPECIALIZING IN
ACCIDENT — SICKNESS — AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED
LIBERAL CONTRACTS

MAPLE LEAF INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

HIGHEST QUALITY—BEST SERVICE
Ethyl Alcohol—Cologne Spirits, Denatured Alcohol (ALL FORMULAE)



We maintain a Technical Service Division which stands ready at all times to co-operate to the best of its ability with the trade.

Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Limited
MONTREAL CORBYVILLE
TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

are set out in the Ontario Insurance Act, as follows: "Where sufficient insurance on property in Ontario cannot be obtained at reasonable rates or on the form of contract required by the insured from insurers licensed to do business in Ontario, the person named in such license may effect insurance with unlicensed insurers, but shall in the case of every insurance effected under this section obtain from the insured a signed and dated statement describing the property insured, its location and the amount of insurance required and stating that the insurance cannot be obtained in licensed companies and that the application for such insurance at the stated rate of premium was previously made to and refused by named companies licensed in Ontario. The person named in such license shall, within ten days after the placing of such insurance with unlicensed insurers, submit to the Superintendent of Insurance a statement setting forth the name of the insured, the property insured, and its location, the full names of the unlicensed insurers, and the amount of insurance placed with each and the rate and amount of premium paid to each."

income over disbursements of \$686,117. The insurance in force at the end of the year was \$23,632,585, under 11,979 policies. Though it is controlled by interests identified with The T. Eaton Company, Ltd., department store owners, it is a separate and distinct corporation with separate capital and assets. Its business is done largely with employees of The T. Eaton Company, though it also does a considerable life insurance business through the mails. It is in a sound financial position, and safe to insure with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Will you kindly let us know your opinion of the Equitable Insurance Co., as to whether it is safe to insure with.

—G. L. Granby, Que.

Equitable Fire Insurance Co., has been in business since 1901, and is a stock mutual, having a paid up capital of \$20,000, the authorized and subscribed capital being \$200,000. Government figures show that its total admitted assets at Dec. 31, 1929, were \$682,818.37, including \$128,210.28 of assessments earned, levied but not due. Its total liabilities except capital, amounted to \$16,106.01, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$666,712.36. As the paid up capital is \$20,000, the net surplus over liabilities and capital is \$646,712.36. As the financial position shown is a satisfactory one, the company is safe to insure with for the class of insurance transacted.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Would you please give me the financial rating of The National Life Assurance Company, of Canada, Head Office, Toronto, Ont. They have a very attractive policy but I would like to be informed as to their financial position.

—B. K. G., Tavistock, Ont.

Government figures show that the total assets of The National Life Assurance Co., of Canada at the end of 1930 were \$10,588,019, while the total liabilities except capital amounted to \$9,978,955, leaving a surplus as regards policyholders of \$609,064. The paid up capital was \$250,000, so there was a net surplus over capital, reserves and all liabilities of \$359,064.

Accordingly, the company is in a sound financial position and safe to insure with. It has been in business since 1899 and operates under Dominion charter and license.

DIAGNOSING OUR ILLS

(Continued from Page 37)

States). A failure to solve these issues is not only a measure of their intrinsic difficulty, but also a measure of the incompatibility of the political with the economic requirements of the time. The intensity of interest devoted to questions of reparations and inter-allied debts at the present moment is, therefore, perfectly justifiable.

(9) The adverse factors mentioned have for the time being destroyed the possibility of long-term loans being floated for a whole series of countries. Under these circumstances, the banks have lately attempted to alleviate the situation by means of short-term credits, but the mere fact that the various money markets of the world are thus inextricably connected with one another involves each in the fate of the other. The failure to adjust the difficulties of Austria and Germany without the introduction of painful attempts at the acquisition of political advantages, and the pure provisional character of the assistance afforded, has now involved the London money market and has already indirectly involved the New York money market.

The position in Great Britain is complicated by the known rigidity and inelasticity of British economic institutions, and the American situation is complicated by the stream of bank failures which has led to hoarding of currency upon a vast scale. Moreover, attempts at alleviating measures have been delayed and embarrassed by a series of circumstances arising out of the attitude and the legal position of central banks. For a considerable time there was reluctance to admit that anything positive could be done, whilst at the same time, the view that long-continued liquidation was inevitable and salutary was widely entertained. The drainage of gold and the pressure occasioned by it was not offset, either by the flotation of loans (which the position of the capital market made difficult) or by purchases of securities, whether this failure to purchase was due to lack of will or, as in the case of France, because the legal position of the central bank made it difficult or impossible to act.

We are at present enduring, not the difference between comfort and complete chaos, but the difference between good and hard times. The

(Continued on Page 44)

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped self-addressed envelope.

Each letter or inquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

The Best Agents in Canada Represent THE MOUNT ROYAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1902
Head Offices: 465 St. John Street, Montreal

TORONTO REPRESENTATIVES
SMITH & WALSH LTD., 21 Wellington St. East
C. C. LINDSEY, 610 Temple Bldg.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR MANITOBA
McFADYEN COMPANY LTD., WINNIPEG

Extract from an Agent's letter: "I do appreciate the way you people settle claims. It is an asset to an agent to represent a Company which is right on the job."

H. C. BOURNE, Vice-President and General Manager.
J. A. MACDONALD and J. S. DAGENAIS, Assistant Managers.
FLOYD E. HALL, Inspector.

Applications for Agencies are Cordially Invited

The General Accident Assurance Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

No company is equipped to give greater service to an agent - - almost every known risk covered, except life. A few additional agents are required.

THOS. H. HALL,
Managing Director.

W. A. BARRINGTON,
Director.

"World's Greatest Automobile Mutual"

Cash Assets Over \$15,000,000

Policyholders' Surplus Over \$3,100,000

Prompt, Fair Claim Service Everywhere

Dividend Savings Paid 25%

Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company

410 Lumsden Building—TORONTO—ELgin 7207

The Protective Association of Canada

Established 1907

Assets \$348,403.50, surplus to policyholders \$157,457.70

The Only Purely Canadian Company

Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively

Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada

E. E. GLEASON,
Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

Head Office
GRANBY, QUE.

J. G. FULLER,
Secy., Asst. Mgr.

FIRE GROUP ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$118,000,000.00 MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA (Founded 1792)
ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
INDEMNITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA
PHILADELPHIA FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE

100 Adelaide Street West, Toronto (2), Ont.

H. C. MILLS, Gen. Mgr. for Canada

CASUALTY & SERVICE AUTOMOBILE

WINNIPEG MONTREAL SASKATOON CALGARY VANCOUVER

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY

H. A. BEHRENS, PRESIDENT

Paid-up Capital and Surplus \$7,000,000.00 Assets \$22,601,448.62

ACCIDENT
AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY
PLATE GLASS
SICKNESS

Insurance

Service Unexcelled

HEAD OFFICE FEDERAL BUILDING TORONTO

R. D. BEDOLFE, CAN. GEN. MGR.

FIRE ACCIDENT SICKNESS MARINE AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY BURGLARY PLATE GLASS GUARANTEE

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE

TORONTO

COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada

A British Company Established in 1835 by British Merchants of the Far East.

CAUTION!

Before you pay a salesman for your subscription ask him to let you see his credential. All authorized subscription salesmen usually show their credentials without request.

Before You Subscribe

Examine the expiration dates on credential to make sure that it has not expired. Check salesman's signature on credential with his signature on receipt given you. See that credential is countersigned.

You can make certain salesman is authorized by noting if your city, town or county appear upon credential as being in his territory.

A miniature copy of credential appears below—when completely filled in, in ink, it is your assurance that salesman is fully authorized. He will also issue you an official printed receipt showing name of publication, amount paid and term of subscription.

THIS CREDENTIAL EXPIRES — *unexpired date* — *should appear here* 19

This is to certify that — *Salesman's name should appear here* — is authorized to accept subscriptions for SATURDAY NIGHT until 19 at the regular rates and upon the basis shown on both sides of Official Receipt Form, one of which is issued to each subscriber.

This is the name of the CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED

71 Richmond Street W., Toronto

Salesman's signature must appear in ink here and correspond with signature he writes on receipt.

Description of above salesman:

Height _____ Weight _____

Eyes _____ Complexion _____

Hair _____ Build _____

The following () points only are covered under this authorization and only until 19

(Over) Subscriber assumes no risk provided signature and description of salesman agree with identification above. (Over)



General Circulation Manager
Signature
Signature of French Masonic ink must appear above, otherwise credential is bogus.

OUR GOLD MINES TODAY

Recent Events Centre Interest on Producers—Current Survey Highly Reassuring to Shareholders in Larger Properties

By W. J. GORMAN

THE flash of doubt which involved, briefly, the dividend-paying Canadian gold mines, resulting in depressed quotations may after all have served a useful purpose in bringing into the limelight a group of properties which are reporting rather remarkable performances. The Northern gold properties have been passing for two years through a phase of development which has unusual features, even in this unusual business. The most striking of these developments is the new conception of depth which has been forced upon the consciousness of the operators and the public alike. Ten years ago people read with some amazement of McIntyre Porcupine's determination to conduct mining operations to a depth of three thousand feet. A few weeks ago two mines, Teck Hughes and McIntyre, announced plans for development at horizons of 6,700 feet and 6,000 feet below surface. Wright Hargreaves has plans for working to 4,000 feet and Lake Shore likewise is headed for great depths.

These announcements are significant to owners of the shares of the companies concerned. They are likewise of some interest to the general public, for reasons which will presently appear. To the mining man they have a readily recognized importance, indicating not only faith on the part of mine managements which make such plans but also justification for the earlier hopes which Kirkland Lake and Porcupine camps held out. Kirkland Lake, in particular, is proving to be an exceptionally rich camp, with evidence newly tabled pointing to future performances surpassing any results which have yet been had. The men who develop these properties cannot be accused of lacking optimism but in cold fact they have of late been somewhat amazed by the wealth which has appeared under their drills.

The newest developments at Lake Shore, for instance, include a considerable widening out of the veins, widths from 30 to 66 feet of ore, carrying gold to the value of \$20 to the ton being reported at a depth of 2,200 feet. The lengths of vein which show these remarkable values and dimensions are good, being several hundred feet with the ends not in sight. This discovery, following upon months of work in conditions which have steadily improved, makes understandable the enthusiasm which marks the actions of the mine operators. Not only has one level shown this improvement. Horizons below the 2,200 foot are opening up equally as well and it becomes clear as the picture is outlined that a new mine is being developed in a remarkable series of ore occurrences.

AT WRIGHT Hargreaves property neighboring Lake Shore on the east, a distinct and favorable change has come over the ore structure at a depth of 2,400 feet, three veins having appeared where formerly only one had been worked on levels above. The widths were substantial and the values comparatively high. This development has particular significance in that the additional veins are new and their appearance has served to stimulate the enthusiasm of the operators. This company has planned an entirely new shaft to a depth of 4,000 feet, a huge undertaking, justified in the light of recent results at depth.

Teck Hughes, the most ambitious of the Kirkland Lake group of mines in respect to depth development plans, has a clearly marked out program of exploration which will carry work in definite stages to 6,700 feet from surface. In support of the theory that the ore will go down there is corroborative evidence secured from Kirkland Lake Gold Mines property adjoining where the best values secured in the mine have been opened at depth of 4,750 feet. There is also the evidence on the Teck property itself, where three new levels recently opened up to a depth of 3,600 feet have shown steady improvement.

The underground workings of these rich and deep mines are remarkable sights. A visitor to Lake Shore recently emerged from the mine with the impression that he had been in a large natural vault, where the gold glistened in the walls. It is inspiring to look at such evidences of natural wealth

and to listen to the plans of the engineers who have in hand the task of converting bonanza ore into everyday terms of prosperity.

In the Porcupine camp, which is getting on in years, there has likewise been a radical change in viewpoint, the result of comparatively recent discoveries, the development of new ore theories.

At the McIntyre property, for instance, a new campaign is well started to develop a hitherto untapped section of this large property. Diamond drilling some months ago indicated to the management that success in this work could be expected. Openings were cut from the developed sections and within the past month considerable new ore has been put in sight, about four hundred feet in length having been proven, with values established at around \$9 to the ton over a width of eight feet, with no indication as yet that greater dimensions may not be determined upon formal development.

In addition to this work the company plans to put down a winze from the 3,875 foot, or bottom level of the mine, to a depth of 6,000 feet, for the purpose of testing out what appears to be an excellent chance to develop new ore sections in a 64 foot quartz width which has been shown to carry low values where intersected. It is conjectured that where this quartz band passes out of the porphyry into the more favorable basic schists at a depth of around 4,700 feet. Should the expectations be realized the company will be in the position of having the beginnings of a new mine; at least it will have highly favorable ground to work, with good prospects of success.

HOLLINGER, with its large reserves, equivalent to six years' production, continues to devote attention to the enlargement of its ore tonnage. For several months in the early part of the year as many as 50 drills were engaged on exploration and development work.

PROMPT ACTION NEEDED

World Statesmen Must Cease Acting Like Rural Councillors - - - Stability Necessary

BY LEONARD J. REID

Assistant Editor of the Economist, London

BRITAIN'S struggle to maintain its currency on the gold standard was a losing struggle against world economic forces. Despite the final efforts resulting in the formation of a National Government with a parliamentary majority, and the balancing of the Budget by drastic and rapid measures, the Government, after a brief lull in the storm, found itself forced to pass a bill through Parliament suspending the legal obligation to convert the paper currency into gold.

Britain had been on the gold standard for just over six years. She abandoned the Gold Standard in 1914 and returned to it in 1925. The return to that basis of currency, involving as it did the increase in value of the paper pound of the time, was a much debated measure. Britain, in fact, both during and since the war undertook heavy financial obligations based on a policy of financial integrity. The resulting burden in circumstances of prolonged worldwide trade depression at last became unbearable.

During, and for some time after the war, Great Britain exported to America, dearly bought gold to the value of £322 millions in discharge of debt. After that, Great Britain funded her remaining war debt to America. Sums amounting to about £280 millions, equivalent to about one third of the amount of the debt at the date of funding, have since been paid by Great Britain to America. Incidentally, of the repayment of War Debt which the United States has received so far 83% has come from Great Britain. Britain, with her consistent regard for financial rectitude on her own part, has been paying her debts in full.

On the other hand, under the terms of debt settlement with France and other countries, a

This employment of machines would represent a large mining operation in itself, apart entirely from the directly productive efforts which keep the company second on the list in Canadian production and well up in the ranks of world producers.

This remarkable property has provided income from all sources, up to the end of 1930, to the extent of \$167,139,514 and has declared dividends to the extent of \$55,000,000 while at the same time accumulating a real surplus of \$11,000,000. The end is not yet and neither is it predictable, when the mine can lay its hands on nearly \$50,000,000 in known ore and when its management continues to devote time and money to the development of greater measures.

Dome, it is admitted, will die some day but just when the demise will take place is not so certain. For a considerable number of years the management has thought it prudent to claim only a modest remaining life, usually set at four years. As the theoretical period passes again and again the expectancy continues to remain about the same; furthermore, production remains at remarkably high levels. Just recently new ore was opened at bottom levels.

But the most interesting undertaking of the company and the one which promises the company a prospect of perpetuity is the acquisition of a large shareholding in the East Geduld property in Africa. This mine has been opened up in the Rand manner, to depth, with ore already developed in large tonnage figures before production was begun. The milling plant turned over for the first time two months ago and gold is now being shipped. Dome, contributing from its surplus to the extent of perhaps a million dollars, although this figure is a tentative one only, bought into East Geduld on a ground floor basis and already has a large profit on its venture. This feature is not as important as



PRESIDES AT MEETING

H. E. Guilfoyle, Past President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and President of the Society of Cost Accountants, who presided at the recent joint dinner of the societies, in Toronto. Leaders in Toronto's business life were present as guests, and heard an address by Edmund S. La Rose, internationally known financial expert, of Rochester, N.Y., on current business conditions and possible remedies for the depression.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

the prospect of long life for the company as a result of participation in the development of a new mine. It is thought that the company will also further extend its African interest, a surmise based on the presence of officials in that country at this time.

IN PORCUPINE, Vipond Consolidated has followed the lead of its bigger neighbors and undertaken depth and lateral development, the results of which will have a strong influence on the future of the company. Coniaurum has met with considerable encouragement in opening up new deep levels, results in the past few months having gone a long way toward justifying the faith of the Ventures executive who financed the work.

In Kirkland Lake camp the smaller mines are developing satisfactorily, following tenaciously plans which called for plenty of mining spirit. A few years ago there existed considerable doubt as to the wisdom of persisting in some of the presently prosperous operations. A new venture of magnitude and courage is that of Macassa which is attacking a westerly extension of the main

suffer them alone and with grudging sympathy and limited understanding; and so the contagion spreads.

THE crisis of the past months came in this way. First the difficulties of the Austrian Bank; next the financial crisis in Germany. In each case the Bank of England endeavored to help. Then the crisis in Great Britain itself and the Bank of England turning to France and America for help. Now comes news that other European countries are in difficulty. The post-war financial influenza is breaking out again. If ever international action, prompt and decisive—comparable with the vigour and rapidity of the Hoover Debt Suspension declaration of July—were needed, it is urgently needed now. But many statesmen continue to approach the matter with the psychology of rural district councillors.

Meanwhile, as far as Great Britain is concerned the first shock of the abandonment of the gold standard has passed off without undue harm or alarm. Indeed much now depends on financial and currency developments abroad. If the pound remains depreciated in terms of other currencies exports from Great Britain should increase and imports decrease. The balance of trade problem will settle itself and the pound will come to its natural level. Estimates of that level vary, but they seem to indicate a value of about 4 dollars as against the previous par of \$4.86.

The essentials of a currency which is to enable trade to prosper are stability of exchange rates and stability of price level. It is to secure these two requirements that bankers and statesmen must now address themselves. That is a problem which it will require more than one National Government to solve.

OSLER & HAMMOND

Stock Brokers and Financial Agents

Members { Toronto Stock Exchange
Montreal Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market
New York Curb Market (Associate)

21 Jordan Street
TORONTO

215 St. James St. West
MONTREAL

MARA & MCCARTHY

Members { Toronto Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market
New York Curb Market (Associate)

STOCK BROKERS

W. HAROLD MARA
LEIGH M. MCCARTHY
H. G. DAVIDSON

JOHN A. MARA
A. MORTON BROWN
Lt.-Col. CARSON MCCORMACK

Canada Permanent Building, 320 Bay Street
TORONTO

Telephone: Adelaide 9151

WANTED-AN EXECUTIVE

Sound, well-established progressive Company, with Branches throughout Ontario, has opening for clean-cut business man as associate General Manager. Must be reliable, aggressive and energetic. Substantial investment necessary. Good salary and splendid opportunity for right man. Box 23, Toronto Saturday Night.

break of the camp by shaft sinking and by an approach from a neighboring property, Kirkland Lake Gold Mine.

It is perhaps natural to associate gold mining with the thought of risk and instability. But when the facts are known about the big Ontario producers considerable reassurance is permissible. These enterprises are really remarkable in their magnitude; the properties are unusually rich; they are excellently managed and circumstances are without doubt working in their favor, when the product sells at a premium when material costs are declining. It is reasonable to expect that the companies named, and others, will continue to enjoy for long periods an exceptional measure of prosperity.

In Case You Need It

NATURALLY every reader of "Saturday Night" had no difficulty with the "Real Problem" we presented on the front page of the Financial Section last week. But in case there was any difficulty in persuading doubting friends as to the purity of the logic employed, the following can be convincingly used.

Here is the problem: On a certain train in England there was a fireman, a guard and an engine driver. Their names were Smith, Jones and Robinson, but not respectively.

On the train there were three passengers whose names were also Mr. Smith, Mr. Jones and Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Robinson lives at Leeds, the guard lives halfway between Leeds and Sheffield. Mr. Jones' salary is £5,000 a year. The guard's nearest neighbor, one of the passengers, earns exactly three times as much as the guard.

The guard's namesake lives at Sheffield. Smith can beat the fireman at billiards.

What was the name of the engine driver?

And here is the "answer": Mr. Robinson lives at Leeds. The guard's namesake lives at Sheffield. Since Mr. Robinson lives at Leeds, the guard's namesake is either Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones. The guard lives half-way between Leeds and Sheffield. The guard's nearest neighbor, a passenger, who earns three times as much as the guard, must live closer than Leeds or Sheffield, which are equidistant points from the guard. He cannot be Mr. Jones, whose salary of £5,000 (\$25,000) (gold standard) is vastly more than three times a guard's wages. Therefore, since Robinson lives at Leeds, the guard's nearest neighbor must be Mr. Smith. Therefore Mr. Jones lives at Sheffield. Since the guard's namesake lives at Sheffield, the guard's name is Jones.

Smith can beat the fireman at

W. H. Bosley & Co.

Real Estate

Property Needs Good Management
More Than Ever

Excellent management was never more necessary if property is to be kept upon a paying basis. Business conditions make tenants restless and cause them to look for cheaper places. In some cases rents may be in arrears. Consequently it requires experience and great tact to retain good tenants and manage property so that it may continue to be a profitable investment for its owner. Our record as property managers speaks for itself. Owners are thoroughly satisfied. For this reason we believe that those who may be having difficulty with the management of their property will be well advised to consult us. Communications strictly confidential.

28 Adelaide St. West
Toronto
Phones Wa. 1031-2-3

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA

Common Dividend No. 8
DIVIDEND OF Fifty Cents
(50c) per share being at the rate of Two Dollars (\$2.00) per annum, on the No Par Value COMMON STOCK of Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending October 31st, 1931, payable November 20th, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on October 31st, 1931. By order of the Board,
L. C. HASKELL, Secretary,
Montreal, September 25th, 1931.

Penmans Limited

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of October, 1931.
On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1 1/2%), payable on the 2nd day of November to Shareholders of record of the 21st day of October, 1931.
On the Common Stock, One Dollar (\$1.00) per share, payable on the 16th day of November to Shareholders of record of the 5th day of November, 1931.
By Order of the Board,
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Montreal, September 28, 1931.

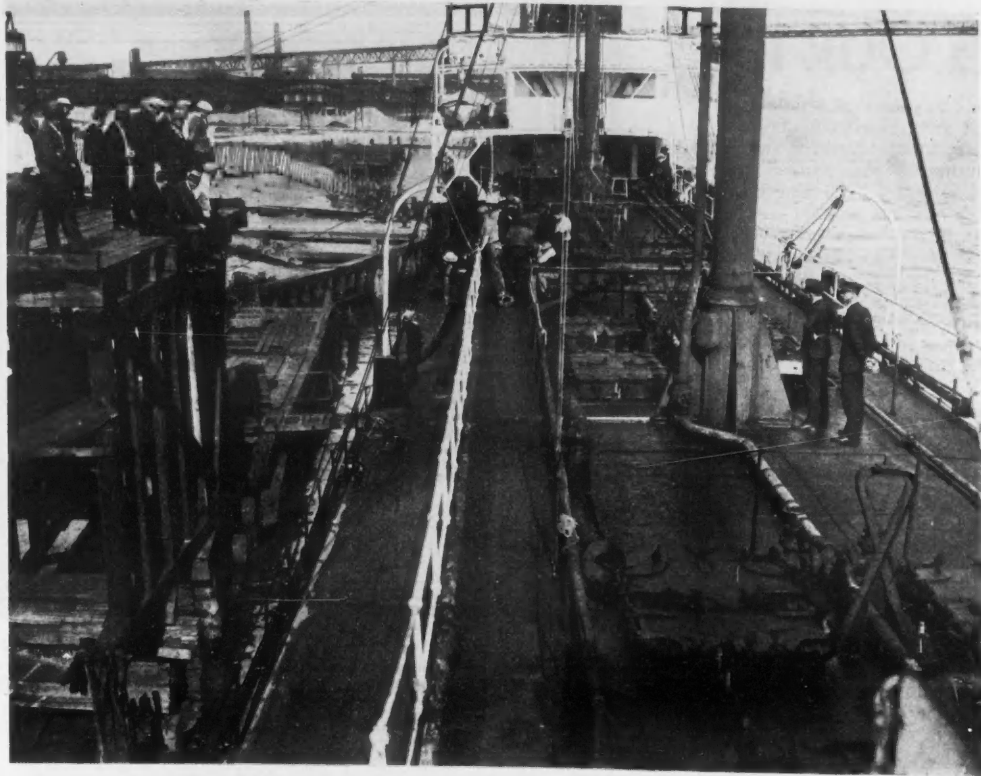
NORTHERN CANADA MINING CORPORATION, LIMITED

Investments in Canadian mines. Correspondence invited.

J. B. TYRRELL,
President and Managing Director,
Room 900, 25 King Street West, Toronto.

billiards. Therefore Smith is not the fireman. Since Jones is the guard, Smith must be the engine driver.

Over 2,000 miles of saddle pony trails are maintained by the Department of the Interior in the national parks in the Canadian Rockies. Leading to glaciers, mountain lakes, and magnificent peaks they furnish the lover of the great out-doors with an infinite field for recreation and enjoyment.



FOREIGN GAS CLAIMED TO BE OF SOVIET ORIGIN

A gasoline price war of unprecedented magnitude looms in Detroit with the arrival there of a tanker from Montreal carrying 500,000 gallons of Rumanian gasoline, the first consignment of 14,000,000 gallons to be shipped from that country. The consignees announced that the foreign gas is of high test quality and intimated that it can be sold cheaper than any other gas on the market. Considerable opposition has been brought to bear against its importation, competitors maintaining that the product has been bought from Soviet Russia. Photo shows the tanker unloading the foreign gas in Detroit.

—Wide World Photo.

IS PLANNING FEASIBLE?

Objections Evident to Autocratic Control of Development Necessary for Success

IN THE current flood of comment upon the nature and causes of the depression a prominent place is occupied by statements to the effect that the world has been allowed to drift into chaos, through lack of plan or direction in the existing economic system.

These statements describe the system as a "hodge podge" or a "hit or miss" economy, or in other terms suggestive of inherent instability and confusion; and they usually set up for purposes of contrast a hypothetical picture of a more stable and ordered world, and demand that some method of planning or controlling the business of the country be put into effect in order to bring their ideal to realization.

The issue thus raised is a very serious one, says the National City Bank of New York and is entitled to the most open-minded consideration that everyone can give to it. The merits of planning in the abstract are indisputable. The term signifies merely the exercise of such foresight and ordered effort as people are capable of; and there is doubtless much room for the extension of the kind of planning in the interest of stability that is always being done by individuals and corporations, either alone or in voluntary association with others facing common problems.

The industries continually experiment with and employ market analyses, consumption forecasts and production budgets, and are certain to extend their use as rapidly as reliable methods, worth their cost, may be perfected. Trade associations promote co-operation in such activities. With respect to general economic policies, there are numerous well qualified organizations, both public and private, which disseminate carefully prepared information regarding business conditions; and it may be said correctly that in some degree everybody plans, though with widely varying results.

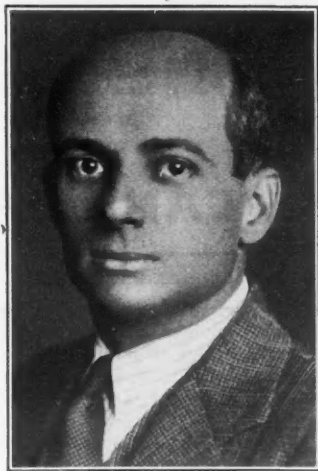
A program for the extension of such planning has been presented by Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, who is one of the best known industrial leaders. Mr. Swope's proposal is that industrial and commercial companies having fifty or more employees and doing an interstate business should be gathered into trade associations—one for each industry—under Federal supervision.

The effort of these associations would be to stabilize business and employment, and their functions would be to distribute information on volume of business, inventories, standardization of products and stabilization of prices; to outline trade practices, business ethics and methods of standard accounting and cost practice; and in general to promote the co-ordination of production and consumption "on a broader and more intelligent basis." The setting up of reserves against unemployment, disability

and old age is another feature of the program.

Mr. Swope's proposal is evidence of the desire of business leaders to improve the situation, and he has done a constructive thing in setting up a definite program by which the industries can judge whether they want overhead planning and whether its benefits would balance its costs.

IT IS evident that doubts concerning planning proposals will arise in proportion to the degree of control or overhead authority that they include. Many critics of the present system insist that, in the complex relationships of business, the best of planning for separate industries cannot be effective without national co-ordination.



TORONTO APPOINTMENT

Ralph D. Snowball, who has been appointed manager of the Bond Trading Department of H. R. Bain & Co., Toronto.

They demand an overhead authority or super-council to control all business, regulating the development of the country, and allotting production quotas to the various industries, all on the plea that goods would be brought on the market in right proportions to exchange for one another without leaving a surplus of unused capital and labor, thereby avoiding depressions.

We wonder whether those who are attracted by the idea of a world kept in order by such a central overhead authority fully realize all the implications of the proposal. What evidence is there that the methods of statistical analysis and forecast have been sufficiently developed to justify setting up a central body to act upon them?

Who would sit upon super-councils to plan and direct business? Who could vouch for the wisdom of the councillors, or make the experts agree? If they were infinitely wise, what assurance is there that in a democratic society they would be left free of political influence or control? If their function were advisory, and their plans dependent for execution upon voluntary co-operation, who can

say with confidence that their advice would be followed?

These are formidable questions. Moreover, considering the limitations of forecasting, how can adjustment of production to consumption be even theoretically possible unless consumption likewise is controlled in detail, so that it can be accurately measured? What quota system could gauge the shifting desires of people, and who would suggest rationing them to make the consumption fit the quota?

It is evident that effective national planning would involve controls and restrictions upon individual freedom and enterprise. Its suitability for any country therefore depends greatly upon the value that the people attach to their liberties, and the tenacity with which they hold to them even to the extent of disobeying prohibitive laws.

Nothing in history or tradition supports for a moment the view that people would want a perfectly ordered and stable world at the price they would have to pay for it. Their facility in co-operation will increase, but as individuals they insist on being free. The more complete and compulsory the regimentation provided in the various planning schemes advanced, the more visionary they are, and the less likely ever to win support. On the other hand, the less complete the program, and the less supported by legal compulsion, the less effective national planning would be. This is the dilemma upon which the whole argument may be said to break down.

THE system upon which it is urged that overhead planning should be imposed is a system of individual effort, in which each person is free to engage in any honest work within his capacities. Anyone who originates a new product, or an idea for a new service, is free to develop it, to obtain capital for promoting it, and to engage in the business of selling it. Anyone who can improve upon an old method of producing anything, cheapening the cost of the product and making it available to more people, is free to enter into competition with existing producers.

The system is one of rivalries and constant change, in which miscalculations are made and confusion occurs, but it has achieved a phenomenally rapid economic progress, raising the standard of living of everyone, and has created the reserves which are enabling people, helping one another, to withstand these hard times.

Under this system the agencies tending to maintain the equilibrium are prices and profits, which rise when there is too little of anything, and decline when there is too much, and hence act as traffic policemen directing the flow of capital and labor into and out of various enterprises.

The agencies tending to disrupt the equilibrium include wars; pol-

itical and social disturbances; changes in monetary systems; natural calamities such as drought; interference with the flexible adjustment of prices and the free movement of goods and capital; the defects of human nature, which lead men into extremes of exhilaration and depression, or debt-making and debt-paying, and into irrational economic behavior; and even progress itself, which always disturbs someone and requires constant readjustment to new methods and new ideas.

Under the system of individual effort, when equilibrium is disturbed the readjustments that become necessary to restore it are accomplished by individuals seeking to make profits or to avert losses. They shift from one business to another, or they reduce costs to stay in their own business, and since shifting is frequently a painful process the incentive to reduce costs is great. In the long run the burdens of readjustment fall upon the highest-cost and least efficient producers, and if progress is to continue that is where the burdens belong.

Between this process of piecemeal readjustments by individuals of their own affairs and the overhead allocation of output through quota systems there is an impassable gulf of economic difference. It is idle to suppose that planning could avoid these readjustments, but it is very much to the point to ask upon whom it would lay the burdens?

IN THE automobile industry there are a score of makers of passenger cars, with more capacity than will be needed during the next several years. But in any year it is certain that some will offer cars of greater merit or more acceptable to the public at the price asked than others, and if the public is to be prevented by quota systems from buying from these producers, of what value is enterprise? Perhaps it will be said that planning would eliminate overcapacity, so that all could keep busy.

To a certain extent this would be desirable, but how could those to be eliminated be chosen safely except through free competition? Moreover, too rigid adjustment of capacity to market would eliminate two safeguards which the present system gives to the public, one the ability to expand output to meet unforeseen demands, and the other the competition which is the incentive to cost reduction and to improvement in the product.

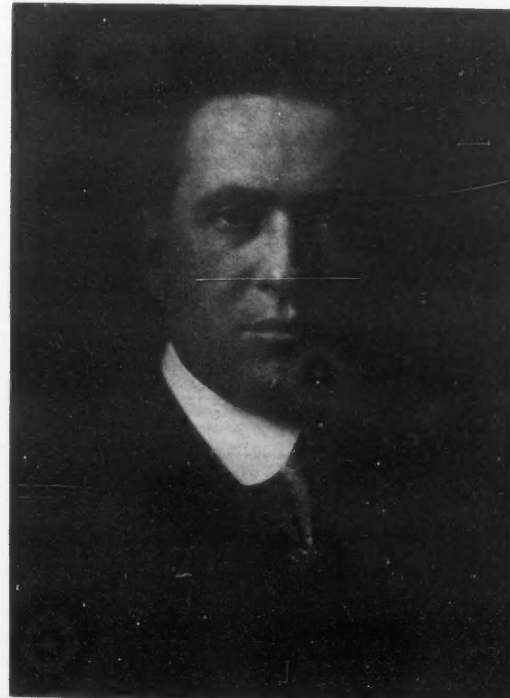
Much progress under the system of free enterprise is derived from experimentation. New methods save labor and release it from the old industries to be absorbed by

new industries. The old goods become cheaper, releasing purchasing power for the new, with the result that everyone obtains more goods for the same expenditure, and the standard of welfare is raised. The history of the past hundred years has demonstrated the truth of this many times over.

The absorption of labor from the old industries into the new does not always occur immediately, causing technological unemployment, a problem much stressed by the same persons who advocate overhead control of business. But obviously the way to solve technological unemployment is to encourage experimentation and enterprise by preserving the inducements which stimulate them, instead of subjecting them to the restraints of quotas or licensing systems.

It might be said on behalf of planning that waste of capital and labor in pioneering could be avoided by regulating the development of new industries under overhead authority. But how are those entitled to survive to be selected without the trial of competition?

During the lifetime of the automobile industry several hundred of those who produced cars at one time or another have succumbed to competition, but who could have picked the winners at the start?



MAINTAINS POSITION

D. H. McDougall, President of the MacKinnon Steel Corporation, which has just issued its annual report, showing a favorable financial position well maintained, despite a decline in business during the year. A recent bridge contract secured by the company will keep the plant busy for some months.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

QUALITY ENGRAVING—the Essential Safeguard in Monetary Documents

GUARDIANSHIP

BANK notes, bonds, stock certificates, stamps—these and other monetary "symbols" to the value of millions of dollars are constantly under our guardianship.

No loss whatsoever has ever occurred in any contract entrusted to our care.

This record, of course, is not luck. It is the result of the extreme measures, both human and mechanical, which we take to guard against loss or mistakes—precautions which more than 100 years of experience have developed and perfected to the last degree.

It will be a matter of satisfaction to you to know that our guardianship of your securities is absolute—both before and during the process of manufacture, and until they are safely in your possession.

OVER 100 YEARS OF
DEPENDABLE SERVICE

CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

LIMITED

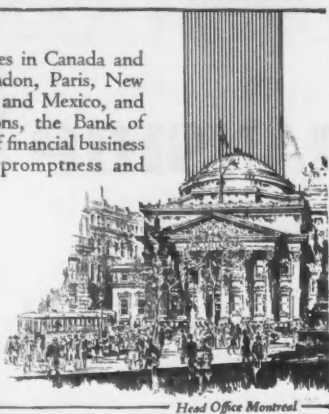
Head Office and Works: OTTAWA
TORONTO — BRANCHES — MONTREAL

IN THE NEXT TOWN or ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE GLOBE

HAVING over 650 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland, offices in London, Paris, New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Mexico, and world-wide banking connections, the Bank of Montreal is able to take care of financial business anywhere with the utmost promptness and efficiency.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817
Total Assets in Excess of
\$750,000,000



Head Office Montreal



CANADIAN INVESTMENT SECURITIES

GOVERNMENT
MUNICIPAL
PUBLIC UTILITIES
INDUSTRIAL

We invite your enquiries

NESBITT, THOMSON and Company Limited

Royal Bank Building, TORONTO

Hamilton Montreal Quebec Ottawa London, Ont.
Winnipeg Saskatoon Calgary Victoria Vancouver

951



75 years of sound development

At the outset of its career in 1855, this Bank's policy of "sound and conservative banking methods" was inaugurated.

At the first annual meeting on July 15, 1857, the reserve fund was created with £4,800.

During more than three quarters of a century this Bank has consistently followed its sound policy. When bad financial weather darkened Canadian skies, this Bank weathered the storms and developed consistently by its own strength, and without mergers.

Today its Reserves are 50 per cent greater than its paid up capital.

The principles upon which this sound record was built are those by which we safeguard the welfare of our clients.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

INCORPORATED 1855

The Bank for Savings

3110

CAPITAL \$6,000,000

RESERVES \$9,000,000

FINANCIAL PRINTING

Prospectuses . . Bulletins
Annual Reports . House Publications
Investment Lists
Day and Night Service

SATURDAY NIGHT PRESS

73 Richmond St. West

Telephone Ad. 7361

DIAGNOSING OUR ILLS

(Continued from Page 41)

enemies of the capitalist system may rejoice at the impending destruction of the system, but that is no reason why believers in the present order of society should make things deliberately worse by exaggerating the extent to which dislocation and destruction have gone. The general framework is no longer as intact as it was two years ago and it is urgently desirable that conditions should improve. There are evidences of decay, but they are not yet so serious as to warrant the conclusion that nothing can be done.

The truth appears to be that many people are unwilling to admit that anything is wrong, because they are afraid that this is tantamount to an admission that everything must be wrong, but there are also as many who are afraid to admit that not everything is wrong because if they do, this may be used as an excuse by those in authority to avoid their responsibilities.

EVERY section of society has a responsibility in a crisis of this order of magnitude.

The public generally has the duty of not adding to the decline in the volume of business by abstaining from its normal volume of consumption through exaggerated fears of the future. To discharge servants or to abstain from the purchase of useful goods which the individual really needs in the normal course of existence, in order to add to the funds available for the relief of distress, is to create as much distress as is relieved. If everyone, in order to help things forward, economises, i.e., abstains from expenditure, the result must be to increase unemployment, which, in its turn, will cause further unemployment. The same remark applies to the withdrawal of currency from banks—to unnecessary alarm about investments and the like, all such actions bring about the very evil they are intended to avoid; they add to the existing degree of disorganization, further loss of confidence, and further weakening of the economic structure.

A further responsibility attaches to employers and employed in relation to the problem of wages and employment. A reduced income is an unpleasant experience—so is unemployment, but there can be no question that from the social point of view, the second is much more undesirable. There can be no doubt that if the general level of prices does not much recover from the depths to which it has now fallen, it will be impossible (in the absence of technological changes which will at best take time to be put into operation) to maintain both the level of money incomes and the level of employment. Society has a choice, in a period of falling prices, between increasing unemployment and decreasing money-income per capita.

The discussion of how far wage and salary reductions are necessary should, therefore, be conducted in an atmosphere free from the allegations of bad faith and deliberate desire to "destroy" the workers' standard of life which characterizes such discussions today. But, to achieve this desirable result, it is necessary that there should be a much clearer realization than generally exists, of the relationship between changes in the level of selling prices and changes in the level of costs.

Not all wage reductions are justified, but not all resistance to wage and salary reductions is justifiable either. Unless prices can be raised again, one condition of recovery is an adjustment of costs.

BUT must prices remain at their present low level? They have been forced down partly by the inherent tendency of prices, once they have started falling, to go on doing so. But the rapidity of the fall and the continuance of the movement have been greatly affected by psychological conditions, and these, in their turn, have been powerfully influenced by the apparent inability and unwillingness of the political and monetary authorities of the world to co-operate effectively with one another for the purpose of checking the fall.

So long as the central banks of the world maintained the thesis that it was impossible to raise the price level, and so long as political authorities refused to recognize the danger to economic stability involved in the relentless pursuit of "security" and the maintenance of an unchanged figure of a mass of inter-governmental indebtedness, the real value of which was constantly rising, the only hope of recovery lay in an adjustment of

costs to prices. Even this solution was and remains a doubtful one, since it threatened the further dissolution of the economic system through prolonged and disastrous wage conflicts.

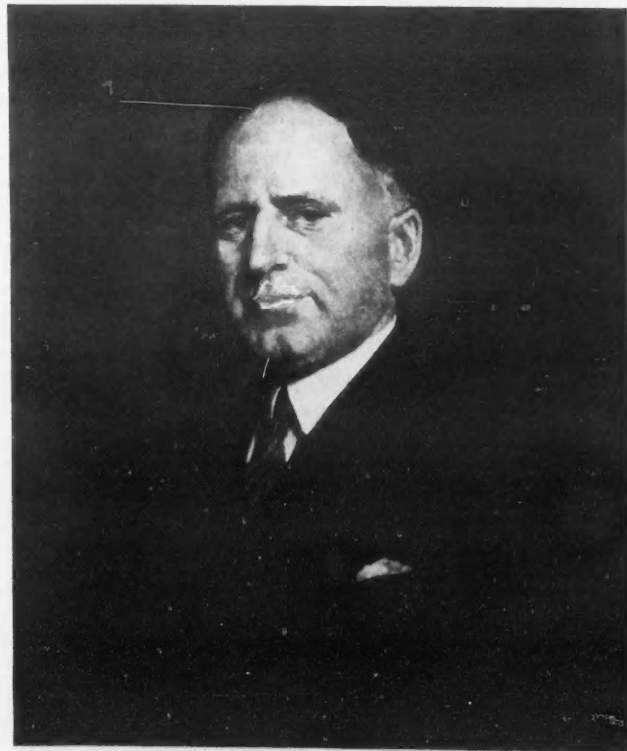
In these two vital respects the faint beginnings of a change are to be noted. The danger of a break-up has become so acute that, first in the cases of Austria and Germany, and now in the case of Great Britain, concerted action has been taken; in the field of politics, the Hoover moratorium has opened a new chapter in the history of reparations and inter-allied debts. If the breakdown of Europe can be avoided in the next few months, if a real economic rapprochement between France and Germany leads to a gradual improvement of political conditions, confidence will be restored to a large extent, and this, in and of itself, will help to raise prices.

How sensitive markets are to signs of improvement can be gathered from the sharp recovery which followed directly upon President Hoover's offer, which, if it had not most unfortunately met with resistance, might have constituted the turning point of the present depression. But the efforts of the politicians must be seconded by the central banks—a concerted effort must be made (primarily through the financing of budgetary deficits through central bank credit) to cause a rise of prices.

It is true that there is an alternative method of treating the price difficulty. A general agreement by all gold standard countries to lower the gold content of their unit of account would have the same effect as an increase in the aggregate volume of purchasing power; prices would rise in either case. But such an alteration would require legislative sanction, and the action contemplated, i.e., universal devaluation might easily be misunderstood. From the practical point of view, therefore, there are disadvantages attaching to this solution not equally present in the alternative solution.

The problem confronting the world today is one of will, and not of knowledge. It is possible to lay down the conditions upon which, and upon which alone, recovery is possible, but it does not lie within the competence of the economist to guarantee that there is enough will-power, imagination and determination available to carry out the details of the solution, nor that the peoples of the world will support their governments and central banks if they attempt to salvage the world. The economist's task is done when he has diagnosed the disease and indicated the remedies; the rest must be left to the men of action.

The preceding remarks were necessarily written before the suspension of gold payments by Great Britain was enacted by emergency legislation for a period of six months on September 21st. The decision then taken by the British Government was inevitable, and the logical consequence of the hysterical conditions which had developed in the international investment market in the course of the preceding month. The consequences are momentous, both for Great Britain herself and for the rest of the world. For the time being,



PRESENTED AT CONVENTION

Portrait of W. J. Pentland, Esq., President of Dominion Stores, Ltd., by E. Wyly Grier, P.R.C.A., presented by the Headquarters and Supervision Staffs of the organization at the recent annual convention at Montreal.

The National City Company

Limited



Advisory Board

Sir Charles B. Gordon, G.B.E.
Sir John Aird
W. A. Black
A. J. Brown, K.C.
Wilmet L. Matthews
F. E. Meredith, K.C.
Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C.
W. N. Tilley, K.C.
The Hon. J. M. Wilson

An article dealing with the British financial situation which may interest you is included in the October number of our monthly publication *Investment Securities*.

Copies will be supplied upon request.

Head Office: 360 St. James St., Montreal
320 Bay Street Toronto 85 Sparks Street Ottawa 65 St. Anne Street Quebec

The National City organization extends throughout the world

579

CLARKSON, GORDON, DILWORTH, GUILFOYLE & NASH
TORONTO OTTAWA AND WINDSOR

CLARKSON, McDONALD, CURRIE & COMPANY
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS

Authorized Trustees and Receivers

TORONTO

15 Wellington Street West

Province of Alberta

4 1/2% bonds, due 1st May, 1960
Price:—92.39 yielding 5%.

City of Edmonton and Calgary

5% bonds, various maturities
Basis to yield 5.20%.

W. Ross Alger Corporation Limited

Bonds, Stocks, Fire Insurance and Real Estate

9977-JASPER AVE.,

EDMONTON, ALTA.

Empress of Britain

WORLD CRUISE

December 3rd from New York

● \$2000... BUT BOOK NOW!

Only \$16 a day... to play for 128 thrill-filled days... to stop at 81 high-spot ports and places... on this cruise triumphant. Minimum, \$2000. A few "bargain" accommodations... on B and C decks... from \$2700 to \$3400.

● MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE

73 days of luxurious sunshine that brings escape from dreary winter... the complete Mediterranean Cruise including rarely visited places such as Cyprus, Rhodes, Smyrna. Your ship, the Empress of Australia, 21,850 gross tons, former world cruise liner. From New York, February 3. Fares from \$900.

● WEST INDIES CRUISES

11th season... 7 Great Cruises... from New York. By Empress of Australia (21,850 gross tons), December 2 for 18 days; December 22 for 19 days; January 13 for 18 days. By Duchess of Bedford (20,000 gross tons), January 9 for 28 days; February 10 for 28 days; March 12 for 12 days; March 26 for 14 days. New low fares.

Full information from your local agent or

J. BLACK MACKAY, General Agent
Canadian Pacific Building, Toronto

CANADIAN PACIFIC

489R

Great Britain regains complete control over her internal price level and the future of gold as an international standard of value has again become uncertain. The preceding article was written with the assumption constantly in mind that an international economic order re-

quires an international standard of value, but it is the duty of the world's monetary authorities to see to it that the enormous advantage derived from an international standard was not bought at the expense of such drastic pressure on the price level as to imperil the continuance of the standard itself. Great Britain's departure from gold may, therefore, be legitimately regarded as one of a long chain of consequences flowing from the inability of the world's monetary authorities to co-operate adequately in the face of threatening disaster until the moment for effective action has already passed.

It is obviously impossible to pursue here the many problems of detail which are raised by a revolutionary measure of this kind. The British Government has announced its firm determination to return to the gold standard at the earliest possible opportunity. Meanwhile, the fact that it is off the standard furnishes a powerful inducement to the remaining gold standard countries to hasten the day when resumption of gold payments in Great Britain will be possible. At the same time, even a determination to return to gold leaves open the question whether—if prices in Great Britain adjust themselves to the new level of sterling in the world's markets—resumption will take place at a new or at the old parity.

In sum, some exceedingly difficult problems of principle and detail follow inevitably from the step taken. The manner in which they will be solved must turn largely upon the course of world events within the next six or twelve months.